THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XII. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1879. NUMBER 7.

A Man with an Appetite.

A man I know's the hungriest one
That ever saw the light;
His gormandising's never done,
He's such an appetite.

The story brought to me, you know
By little listening birds,
Was that a day or two ago
He firstly ate his words.

Then going home, he from a shelf
A ponderous volume took;
And there alone quite by himself,
He soon devoured the book.

Still pangs of hunger ne'er forsook
This most voracious male,
Not only he devoured the book,
But swallowed, too, the tale.

And yet he longed for more to eat;
Yes, still he craved for more,
Until to make his meal complete,
Quick bolted he the door.

The Reign of Ice.

Roused from the chill of a frozen sleep,
The ice-king spoke with curses deep,
And bade the bitterest north wind blow
Down from the realm of eternal snow.
Down from the home of the ice and frost,
Where silence reigns and life is lost,
The north wind came at the king's command,
With speed, and hate and a cruel hand.
He furrowed the seas with frozen foam,
And mocked the mariner's dream of home,
Of wife and child and sweet surcease
From strife and storm in a port of peace.
On slippery deck, with stiff'ning sail,
The seamen saw the gathering gale,
And, freezing, stood by the icy mast,
Palsied and dead in the spell of the blast.
Down from the realm of the frigid sea,
Relentless, and cold, and cruel came he,
To cast his curse o'er the land of rest,
Where hearts are warm and homes are blest.
The traveler, tracking his homeless way,
Begging for bread in the storm that day,
Fell frozen and dead in the icy air,
As the mocking wind denied his prayer.
The widow shrank with shivering dread
From his icy couch, in her chilly bed,
And her heart stood still in the cold embrace
Of that spectral fiend with the fatal face.
His curse was fierce at the homes of the poor;
But the rich in their palaces bolted the door,
And laughed him to scorn, as he hastened away
To visit the wretched ones over the way.

The woes of the wretched were carried back
To the bitter north on the wind's wild track,
And the ice-king, touched with the old desire
Of power supreme over heat and fire,
Prophetic spoke in the frigid blast:
"The human race must end at last,
Despite their pride and their faithless prayers,
Their selfish schemes and worldly cares.
I'll crush their hopes with endless death;
I'll chill their hearts, congeal their breath;
I'll freeze for aye this wicked earth
From central fire to outer girth;
Their farms shall be but frozen land;
Their ships be locked in icy strand;
Their cities, filled with woe and ice,
Shall lifeless stand in lifeless ice;
The long-complaining waves shall be
Peaceful and still on the frozen sea;
The ocean, chained from shore to shore,
Shall boast his mighty strength no more.
The reign of justice I'll renew,
And banish all the selfish crew,
Whose sin, and shame, and quick desire
Find food and life in heat and fire."

At war with life, and scorning prayer,
His curse is now in the bitter air.
The ground is clad for the grave to-day,
And, should no power the ice-king stay,
A wail of woe and wild despair
Would strike the unrelenting air;
Voiceless and cold, the earth would roll,
A lifeless orb, with frozen soul.

OF COURSE!

"Gwendolen!" from Mrs. Olivia Glenmoreland's sanctum.

"Jessie!" from Mr. Gerald Glenmoreland's studio.

"Yes, ma'am—yes, sir," from the pretty little maid coming up the stairs. She stops a moment when she reaches the landing, as though considering which summons to answer first, and as she pauses, a handsome young man leans over the balnster and looks down upon her, and as he looks he thinks he never gazed upon a prettier picture.

A slight, graceful young girl, with serious, dark eyes, delicately-cut features, clear pale face, and light wavy brown hair, showing little specks of gold as the sunlight falls through the hall window upon it, parted simply on the low, broad brow and rippling away behind the lovely ears until lost in the heavy Grecian coil at the back of the small round head; in a closely-clinging dress of some soft, dark material, with a knot of garnet ribbon at the throat, and a sister knot on each lace trimmed pocket of the dainty white apron.

"Oh! I say, Browneyes," he calls out, cheerily, as the girl, becoming conscious of his presence, looks up with a smile, "will you pose for me?"

"As soon as I can, Mr. Denys," she replies, in a voice softer and sweeter, but as frank and cheery as his own. "Your father and mother have both called me. I must attend to them first."

And as the handsome head is withdrawn, she enters the room on the right, which one can see at a glance is the den of a sculptor; and a sculptor who, if it be true that "good order is the foundation of all good things," can never hope to attend any wondrous height in his profession. Half-finished statuettes and busts, dilapidated arms, legs, and torsos in clay, plaster and marble, are standing and lying about in the greatest confusion. Over Shakspeare's dome-like forehead droops a broad-brimmed hat; from the throat of a dancing faun stream the long ends of a silken neck-tie; and a flower girl offers with her flowers a pair of crumpled kid gloves and a soiled collar. The sculptor himself—an odd-looking man with wildish black eyes, and a massive head covered with a tangled mass of the darkest curls, a gray thread gleaming here and there—attired in a blouse, the back of which alone gives a hint of its original color, is regarding with critical gaze a half-modeled bust on the table before him, which in turn regards him with the blank stare peculiar to its kind.

"Ah! there you are," he says, approvingly, as Jessie comes quietly in. "It is well. I want your nose, my child. 'Tis just the nose for Elaine. Couldn't find a better if I searched the wide world o'er. Stand over there by Hercules—that's a dear—and look at Mephistopheles." And he commences to sing in a strong if not altogether musical voice the "Gold Song" from "Faust," as the voice from the opposite room calls again, "Gwendolen."

"Can you spare my nose a little while, sir?" asks the model, still looking steadily at the grinning tempter in the corner, but with a gleam of mischief in her bonnie brown eyes. "Mrs. Glenmoreland is calling."

"Oh! ah, yes. Gwendolen"—working away. "How long have you been Gwendolen?"

"For two weeks past, sir Ever since my mistress began 'The Princess and the Dairy Maid.' May I go, sir?" still, best of models, with her eyes fixed on the fiend.

"You may; but come back soon; for kings may die and emperors lose their crowns, but art is deathless and forever reigns."

"Yes, sir," assents Jessie, demurely, and trips away.

Mrs. Glenmoreland, sitting before her desk, on which is piled many sheets of paper covered with eye-exasperating chirography, her right hand nervously waving her pen about, her left grasping her fluffy fair hair, to its great derangement, allows the wrinkle of perplexed thought on her brow to melt away as the pretty girl appears.

"Gwendolen, my dear," she exclaims, turning suddenly toward her, and thereby scattering the pile of manuscript in every direction, "I want your ear. She has the most correct ear"—this to an elderly lady who is sewing industriously by a small work-table in the center of the room. "Now my prose is excellent and my poetry not bad—so I am told; but sometimes my rhymes don't rhyme exactly, but that sort of thing is only allowed to the very greatest of poets. I'm introducing a battle-song in the last chapter of my novelette, and I'm in doubt about 'hurrah' and 'war'—'rah' and 'war.' Are they twins, or are they not, Gwendolen?"

But before Gwendolen, who is on her knees picking up the scattered papers, can reply, somebody comes down the stairs with a rush and bolts into the sanctum.

"Mother, I kiss your little ink-stained fingers," he says. "But all the same I must have Browneyes; I want her arm. My grape gatherer is waiting for the wherewithal to gather the grapes."

"It is—I mean are they?" asks Mrs. Glenmoreland, as Jessie puts the manuscript on the desk again, and places a paperweight upon it. And then she smiles at her son, who, after tenderly ruffling the ruffled hair still more, kisses the brow beneath it.

"I don't think they are," modestly answers Jessie.

"Thanks, dear!" And the pen is dipped into the ink again.

"And now, Browneyes, your arm—your arm!" cries Denys, striking a melodramatic attitude.

"I'm afraid you can't have it just yet—Mr. Denys. I have promised your father my nose for an hour or so," says Browneyes, dropping a cunning little courtesy.

"By Jove! is the governor at work again? Ten to one he never finishes it. I'll look in on him for a moment or two; he'll turn me out at the end of that time. By-by mamma."

"I really don't know what we would do without her," says Mrs. Glenmoreland, musingly, letting her pen fall and blotting the sheet before her as the young people vanish.

"Meaning Gwendolen, Browneyes, Jessie, or whatever her name is?" inquires the elderly lady (who by-the-bye, is an aunt of the author's, on a visit to her niece for the first time in fifteen years).

"Known as Jessie to her sponsors in baptism,' explains Mrs. Glenmoreland, "but Denys has always called her Browneyes, and I have a habit of giving her the name of my heroine for the time being; it helps to keep my story in my thoughts. Dear, dear, how many names the little girl has answered to since she came here four years ago! And she never objected but to two—'Phantom of Yellow Hill,' and 'Hag of Murder Creek.' And I don't much wonder at her not liking them."

"Neither do I," says the aunt, with a grim smile. "But you have never told me anything about her. Who is she?"

"Haven't I? Well, as I can't take up the thread of my poem—that horrid Denys!—I'll take up the cat"—lifting a pretty white and black kitten from the floor—"and narrate for your especial benefit. You know when Gerald and I were first married we were very unpractical"—

"I should think so," interrupts the elderly lady, with a decisive nod. "One a scribbler of sixteen, the other a sculptor of nineteen."

"But dear mamma, with whom we lived," her niece goes on, "made life easy for us until nine years ago, when she died. Then for five years all was experiment and confusion. At first we tried boarding; but the people with whom we boarded objected to our breakfasting at odd moments between eight and twelve, and thought it unreasonable that we should expect little suppers at midnight. And, besides, they also complained that Denys—then only twelve, but already developing the artistic—used their best saucers, plates, and other things to mix paints on; and when the dear boy borrowed the marble slab of the parlor table for the same meritorious purpose, they became so very violent we were obliged to leave. Then we tried furnished rooms; made coffee over the gas in the morning, and dined at the restaurant in the evening. But we were soon obliged to give up this mode of life; the principal reason being that the bill of fare proved such a temptation; and to our shame be it said—having the most uncertain of incomes—that when our ventures were successful we weakly succumbed to the tempter, and ate birds on toast, and broiled chicken, and omelette-souffle, and terrapin, and all sorts of expensive good things, as long as our money lasted, and in consequence were restricted to bread and cheese and dried beef in the privacy of our apartments for a week or more after. At last, after having dined sumptuously one day, with a few invited guests, off a medallion and a three-columned story, and then being obliged to live for two weeks on one short column, we concluded to try boarding once more, renting a room at the same time in the Raphael building, where Gerald could fling his clay and plaster about to his heart's content, and Denys, who would not go to school, and would paint, might be out of the way of the landlady's china. But, my dear aunt, the other fellows were in that studio from morn till night; indeed, several of the most impecunious spent their nights there, and very little work was done."

"Then fortunately—that is, not fortunately, but providentially—no, I don't mean that either, but I won't waste time seeking for the proper expression—Gerald's old uncle died, and left him this house. 'Let's go to housekeeping,' said I, and we went. Heaven save the mark! I never could make change; neither could Gerald; and as for Denys, he and the arithmetic are and always have been perfect strangers. The result of this ignorance could not fail to be an expensive one. Everybody cheated us. The servant girls wore my best dresses to wakes and parties, and one of them had two of her friends concealed in the house for three months, waxing strong and stout on my provisions, and when at last they were discovered, declared that she never knew they were there at all at all.

"And we were forever in debt, and fast losing our senses, when my dressmaker, a dear, good-hearted Englishwoman, who used to give me advice, housekeeping advice, in a motherly sort of way, which I would have taken if I could have remembered it, died after a long illness, leaving a fifteen-year-old daughter. The child looked up at me with those wonderful brown eyes when I asked her, after her mother's funeral, 'And what will you do, my dear?' and said, 'I don't know ma'am; I have no relation but a grandfather out West, and he has just married again, and I don't think he wants me.' I gave her a kiss, and told her to come home with me. And she came, and since then life has been more than endurable. She proved to be the cleverest little thing that ever lived, intimately acquainted with the arithmetic and heaven's first law, and has learned to manage everything and everybody in the house with marvelous tact and skill. And the manner in which she understands my absentminded ways and contrary orders is absolutely wonderful. Who else, for instance, would know that often when I say 'shoes' I mean 'hat,' and *vice versa*? and who else could translate 'both dark and white meat and the Chinese, you know, my dear,' into 'chicken salad and rice pudding?' She's a treasure—rhymes like a bird, poses like an angel, and"—

"Has she no lovers?" asks the elderly lady, looking solemnly over her spectacles.

"Lovers! Bless you, no. Never the slightest sign of one. Her mother was an old maid; that is, she wasn't when—I mean she was before she was married. Lovers! Good gracious! don't speak of such a thing. I should murder them. And I'm quite sure Alicia—the name of my next heroine," she explains, in answer to a questioning look from her aunt—"has never dreamed— Was that a knock at the door? If it be Alicia, enter; anybody else, depart immediately."

The door opens in obedience to this command, delivered in a loud voice with much emphasis, and "Alicia" enters with downcast eyes and a black-edged letter in her hand.

"I don't want it! I won't have it!" almost screams her mistress. "I hate black letters. Take it away."

"It is not for you, ma'am. It is mine; and—and" (with faltering voice) "I fear I must leave you."

"Leave me!" shouted Mrs. Glenmoreland, starting to her feet and dropping the cat, and in her excitement she seizes the worn garment the elderly lady has been carefully patching and darning for the last hour from that worthy person's hands and rends it from top to bottom. "Leave us! What can you—what do you mean?"

"My grandfather has sent for me, ma'am. His wife is dead, and he says it is my duty to come and live with him, as I have no other relative in the world."

"And you are going?" demands Mrs. Glenmoreland, in tragic tones.

"I do not know how to refuse."

"Gerald! Denys!" calls Mrs. Glenmoreland, loudly, running across her room and flinging the door wide open. "Come here instantly."

In flies her husband, a lump of clay in his hand, and down rushes Denys, palette on thumb.

"My darling, what's up?" asks Gerald.

"By Jove! mother, how you frightened me! Thought the house was on fire," says her son.

"Gwendolen—Jessie—Browneyes—Alicia—she," pointing at the weeping girl, "is going away, never to return."

"Going away!" repeats her husband, striking his head with his right hand, and then stalking wildly about the room, totally unconscious that he has left the lump of clay among his raven curls.

"Browneyes leaving us forever," reproachfully cries Denys.

"After I've loved her all these years," sobs Mrs. Glenmoreland.

"And I've loved her all these years," says Mr. Glenmoreland.

"And I've"—begins Denys, and then stops with a blush that is reflected in the girl's sweet face.

"Going to her grandfather—horrid old hunks!—who never thought of her before he killed her step-grandmamma, and who only wants her now to save the expense of hiring a housekeeper and nurse, which he is well able to do, the venerable wretch! And she thinks it her duty to go, because he's her 'only relative.' And I've always felt as though I were her mother;" and overcome with emotion, Mrs. Glenmoreland drops into her chair again.

"And I as though I were her father," asserts the sculptor.

"And I as though I were her broth—" says the painter, and stops in confusion as before.

Jessie turns from one to the other with clasped hands and streaming eyes. "I shall never, never be as happy anywhere as I have been here. I would have been content to have served you all my life. But how could I reconcile it to my conscience if, without sufficient reason, I disregarded the appeal of my only relative, and that relative my mother's father?"

"But he needn't be your 'only relative,'" says Denys, earnestly, flinging his palette, paint side down, on his mother's silken lap, and springing with one bound to the young girl's side. "There can be other and nearer relatives than grandfathers, Browneyes. I never knew how dearly I loved you till this moment. I cannot bear the thought of losing you. I want your hand and heart. Take me for your husband, dearest, and then your duty will be to share my fortunes for evermore."

Jessie, the innocent child, holds up her pretty mouth for his kiss before them all—the cat is playing with her grandfather's letter—and a wonderful smile turns to diamonds her tears.

"The very thing!" proclaims Mr. Glenmoreland.

"Of course," says his wife. "Why didn't you think of it before, you tiresome boy, and save all this bother? And now go away, all of you. I have an idea for a story."

Concerning Diphtheria.

In spite of the careful study that has been given to the disease, diphtheria must still be classed as an unexplainable physical disorder. For a long time it was supposed to be of modern origin, but medical historical research has shown that there is good reason for thinking that it prevailed with deadly effect in India as long ago as 600 B. C., and that the fatal epidemic, called in the Talmud "askara," was essentially diphtheritic in its character. But from this time forward to the seventeenth century there is no disease described with which it can be compared. At that time there were many deaths from this cause; but it appears to have made a complete leap over the eighteenth century, and not to have been taken into professional account until about twenty years ago. Since that time, 1858, it has been intermittent in its severity, when any given locality is concerned, though it has never disappeared, when this and other large countries are taken into account. What regulates its coming and its going is, however, an unsolved mystery. Of the nature of the disease itself the same uncertainty exists, some physicians classing it with the very common disorder known as croup, while others, of seemingly equal authority, maintain that there is no connection between the two. Indeed, almost as much is learned by what it does not do as by what it does. In this way it has been repeatedly shown that it is governed by family or constitutional attractions, since, when one member of a family has it, other members of the household are much more liable to be attacked by it than friends or nurses who are not related by blood ties, even though the exposure in the latter case should be greater than in the former. In view of the number of cases of sickness from this cause in this city at the present time, says a New York paper, it would be well for all to bear this last-named circumstances in mind, for the frequency with which two or more members of a family die within a short time from this disease is one of its most painful features. It is, at least, satisfactory to know that the number who recover is now much larger than it once was, for in ancient times it was styled an incurable complaint, while the present rate of mortality from this cause is less than forty per cent. of those who suffer from it. The fact of its complete absence through long terms of years certainly indicates its possible preventability, and in these days of enlightened medical research it will be strange if some way is not discovered of stamping it out as effectually as small-pox has been eradicated.

Wishing to pay his friend a compliment, a gentleman remarked, "I hear you have a very industrious wife." "Yes," replied the friend, with a melancholy smile; "she's never idle; she's always finding something for me to do."

A Flag that Refused to Go Up

During the last grand "review" of her troops by the queen of England, at Aldershott, the big flag refused to go up the staff, to the great mortification of the managers. A similar misadventure at Nottingham, at a muster of the troops of the ill-fated Charles I., was thought to have a sinister omen. Victoria, however, has none of the superstition of 240 years ago. Colonel T. W. Higginson, who was present, writes to the *Woman's Journal* this lively account of the scene at Aldershott:

Two soldiers had long stood ready at the flagstaff to hoist the great standard; and, when the queen was seen, the signal for its raising was given. Up it went, flapping in the strong wind; but so clumsily was it done that the flag was wrapped round the staff, and not half of it blew out freely.

The men twitched and tugged in vain; there was no time to mend the matter by lowering and rehoisting, and her majesty trotted by, apparently not noticing the mishap, but nodding and smiling good-naturedly to some of the ladies who sat in favored positions.

When she had gone past, and had turned to drive along the line of troops opposite us, there was a subdued murmur of "Lower the flag and try it again;" an officer stepped forward and gave orders, and down it came. Then it began to go up once more, this time blowing out clearly, till it had reached half-mast and stopped. There was a general groan; again twitching and pulling were tried in vain; the halyard was plainly chocked in the block.

At last a soldier advanced to climb the flagstaff; subdued cheers greeted him; the queen was now far away, trotting down the long line of soldiers; there was plenty of time.

Up and up he went, and when he stopped half way up to rest, the cheering grew more outspoken. But more than half way up he never got, and the cheering died into a muffled groan, when the poor fellow with a sheepish smile slid slowly downward, quite exhausted, and the flag was still at half-mast, and the queen was still trotting on.

Then, after a pause and hurried consultation, came forward a cavalry-man, and great was the relief when on stripping off his coat he showed the tattooed arm of a soldier.

"Bless him!" gasped a lady near me. "There's but just time," growled her husband.

Up went the bold dragoon, not stopping even to take off his heavy boots. No applause met him till he had passed the point where his predecessor had stopped; then all seemed to take breath, and the murmur of triumph swelled.

But as he went higher he went ominously slower, and ten feet from the top, utterly powerless to climb an inch farther, he stuck helpless, an object of dismay to twenty thousand people. Stretching out his tired arm, bending and unbending it as if to say, "If you only knew how I feel," the poor victim of powerless patriotism slid slowly down, and there was the queen in full sight, and rapidly approaching.

The commander of her advanced guard had just reached the flag-staff as the poor cavalryman slunk back among his mates. "Pull down that flag!" shouted he, or somebody. Down it came, and her majesty, the queen of England and empress of India, reviewed her sixteen thousand picked troops without a flag over her head.

But so far as she was concerned, this annoying test only brought out her finer qualities. Her expression was, as all said, unusually bright and cheerful that day; she cast one light glance at the empty flag-staff, and from that moment seemed to ignore the whole matter.

The First Coaches.

Coaches were introduced into England by Fitz Allen, Earl of Arundel, A. D., 1580; before which time Queen Elizabeth, on public occasions, rode behind her chamberlain; and she, in her old age, according to Wilson, used reluctantly such an effeminate conveyance. They were at first drawn by two horses; "but," says the same author, "the rest crept in by degrees, as men at first ventured to sea. It was Buckingham, the favorite, who, about 1619, began to have a "team" of six horses; which, as another historian says, "was wondered at as a novelty, and imputed to him as a master pride." Before that time ladies chiefly rode on horseback, either single, on their palfreys, or double, behind some person on a pillion. In the year 1672, at which period throughout the kingdom there were only six stage-coaches constantly running, a pamphlet was written and published by Mr. John Cresset, of the Charterhouse, urging their suppression; and, among the grave reasons given against their continuance, the author says: "These stage-coaches make gentlemen come to London on very small occasion, which otherwise they would not do but upon urgent necessity; the convenience of this passage makes their wives often come up, who, rather than come such a long journey on horseback, would stay at home. Then, when they come to town, they must presently be in the mode, get fine clothes, go to plays and treats, and, by these, get such a habit of idleness and love of pleasure as makes them uneasy ever after."

Rome Sentinel Brevities.

"If you have nothing to give the poor but a little sound advice, you had better retain it," says an exchange. That's so. A bushel of sound potatoes would be better.

The happy Newark father, who is rocking his son, writes to say: "The reason I cradle him is because he's just as good as wheat." He's the family flower, probably.

The Hackensack *Republican* asks: "Why don't you pay twenty-five cents to some poor fellow and get your sidewalk cleaned?" We have; we've paid thirty cents, and it isn't cleaned yet.

If you want to ascertain if a man is an editor, just examine the second joint of his right thumb.—*Hackensack Republican*. You couldn't find out that way. We don't use the kind they cut ready-made clothing with.

A notorious burglar known as "Piano Charlie," was arrested the other day in Toronto. We suppose he plays on skeleton keys. He ought to be made to suffer the pedal-ty of his crimes now.—*Cincinnati Sat. Night*. He probably belongs to an organ-ized gang that does not pay-any regard to the law.

The Gardener's Lesson.

Two gardeners had their early crops of peas killed by the frost. One of them was very impatient under the loss, and fretted about it very much. The other went patiently to work at once to plant a new crop. After a while, the impatient, fretting man went to his neighbor. To his surprise, he found another crop of peas growing finely. He wondered how this could be.

"These are what I sowed while you were fretting," said his neighbor.

"But don't you ever fret?" he asked.

"Yes, I do; but I put it off till I have repaired the mischief that has been done."

"Why, then you have no need to fret at all?"

"True," said his friend; "and that's the reason I put it off."

TIMELY TOPICS.

Foreign merchants ship eggs to London in cheap coffins, there being more profit in selling the coffins than in disposing of other wooden packages.

The monument in China to the American, Captain Ward, who became commander-in-chief of the Chinese army, is very costly, and has on its top an ever-growing lily, which is watered every day.

The mayor of Rockford, Ill., furnishes the young men with a pleasant and comfortable resort, where they can engage in chess, checkers and similar amusements, free from temptation and evil associations.

Cincinnati grocers advertise for sale in the Sunday papers, under exasperating cartoons, the bills of their delinquent customers, giving the debtor's name, occupation and residence, and the amount of the little bill.

Thomas Massey got out of bed in Milwaukee on an intensely cold morning to build a fire, instead of making his wife do it, and was found an hour afterward froze nearly to death in the yard, where he had gone for wood.

A Weyauwega (Wis.) German pounded his wife, cut a young man who came to the rescue upon the nose with a saber, whipped a deputy sheriff and his posse when they went to arrest him, and for all of these offenses was fined by a police justice the sum of $10.

The Cincinnati *Times* alleges that an old man in that city, after running through a fortune of $65,000 after marrying a second wife, carried the monument he had erected to his first wife at a cost of $1,400 to a marble-yard, and exposed it for sale, after the erasure of the inscription upon it.

One Beinert, a miller of Plauen-Dreden, Saxony, has philanthropically presented the town with money for planting cherry trees along the streets, the money to be refunded from the sale of the cherries when the trees begin to bear. Beinert was under the impression that there was no small boys in Plauen-Dreden.

The new lieutenant-governor of Colorado not long ago was a stonecutter in Augusta, Me., and when he went West he opened a miners' store in Leadville, Col. Now he is worth $5,000,000, owns two mines, from which he receives thousands a day, is president of a bank and proprietor of a large wholesale store, and has been postmaster.

A clerk in a Denver (Col.) grocery stole provisions to send to the workmen in a mine that he partly owned. He had recently married, and bore an excellent reputation, so the exposure of his crime was a stunning blow. He begged the officer who made the arrest to let him stay at home until morning. The officer complied, staying on guard in the house. In the night the prisoner and his wife committed suicide with laudanum.

The savings banks in the United States generally make a much poorer exhibit during the past year than they have made usually. For example, the fifty-nine banks of Maine showed a decrease of 10,683 in the number of depositors, and a shrinkage of deposits to the extent of $2,743,565.29, exclusive of the marking off of $1,035,481.03 by legal decrees. In Massachusetts, the banks showed a reduction of near 80,000 depositors, and of some $28,000,000 in deposits.

An instance of the great value of presence of mind was shown in a church near Newcastle, England, the other day. The curate had just begun his sermon, when the vicar suddenly arose, interrupted him and pronounced the benediction. The people went out, wondering what was the cause of the sudden closing of the service. It soon transpired that the heating flues had set fire to the organ loft, and that the vicar's prompt and composed action had prevented a disastrous panic.

The famous Boston "Saturday Club" has lost by death during the last few years the following members: Prescott, Felton, Motley, Hawthorne, Agassiz, Howe, Sumner, Andrew, Wyman and Quincy. The living members are R. W. Emerson, H. W. Longfellow, O. W. Holmes, J. R. Lowell, E. P. Whipple, J. S. Dwight, J. G. Whittier, J. T. Fields, B. Pierce, the two Danas, E. R. Hoar, T. G. Appleton, C. E. Norton, J. E. Cabot, H. James, W. D. Howells, J. M. Forbes, F. H. Hedge, M. Brimmer, W. M. Hunt, C. F. Adams, C. W. Eliot, C. C. Perkins, F. Parkman, Asa Gray, Horace Gray and A. Agassiz.

A Wisconsin girl put on trousers and started through the deep snow to walk six miles to a village for provisions, the family larder being empty. She soon became tied out, besides losing her way, and the cold was intense. A big Newfoundland dog which accompanied her was the means of saving her life. She scooped out a hollow in the snow, lay down in it, and made the warm dog lie on her, shifting him about so as to successively cover the coldest part of her body. In that way she passed a whole night, and was not very severely frostbitten. "With two or three more dogs," she says, "I would have got along very comfortably."

A Parrot's Piety.

Captain James Etchberger vouches for the following bird story:

About thirty years ago when in Honduras in command of the bark Eldorado, his wife then accompanying him, he was presented with a parot, a sprightly bird and a fluent discourser in the Spanish language. The bird was brought to this city, where after being domiciled in the house of the captain's family it soon acquired a knowledge of the English tongue. The next door neighbor of the captain was a garrulous woman—an incessant scold—forever quarreling with some one or something.

Polly being allowed full liberty was pleased to take an airing on the yard fence, and in a short time had learned to mimic the scolding neighbor to perfection and became aggressive. Polly not unfrequently rued her impertinence by being knocked off the fence with a broomstick.

This brought forth a torrent of abuse from her injured feelings upon the head of her assailant. Finally the bird's language became so abusive that the captain was obliged to send it away, and Polly was transferred to a good Christian family in the country, where in the course of time she reformed and became to some extent a bird of edifying piety.

Some time ago, while she was sunning herself in the garden, a large hawk swooped down and bore the distressed parrot off as a prize. Her recent religious training came to her assistance, as at the top of her voice she shrieked, "Oh, Lord, save me! Oh, Lord, save me!"

The hawk became so terrified at the unexpected cry that he dropped his intended dinner and soared away in the distance.

Polly still survives her attempted abduction.—*Baltimore (Md.) News.*

The Widower and the Widow.

When Mr. Thomas Thompson was courting the widow who became his sixth wife, said he, taking a pinch of snuff and looking wise, "I will tell you what I expect of you, my dear. You are aware that I have had a good deal of matrimonial experience. Ho-hum! It makes me sad to think of it, and I may truly say that my cup of misery would be running over at this moment if it were not for you. But to business. I was about to remark that Jane, my first, could make better coffee than any other woman in the world. I trust you will adopt her recipe for the preparation of that beverage."

"My first husband frequently remarked"—began the widow.

"And there was Susan," interrupted Mr. Thompson, "she was the best mender that probably ever lived. It was her delight to find a button off; and as for rents in coats and things, I have seen her shed tears of joy when she saw them, she was so desirous of using her needle for their repair. Oh, what a woman Susan was!"

"Many is the time," began the widow, "that my first husband"—

"With regard to Anna, who was my third," said Mr. Thompson, "I think her forte, above all others, was in the accomplishment of the cake known as slapjack. I have very pleasant visions at this moment of my angelic Anna as she appeared in the kitchen of a frosty morning, enveloped in smoke and the morning sunshine that stole through the window, or bearing to my plate a particularly nice article of slapjack with the remark, 'That's the nicest one yet, Thomas; eat it while it's hot.' Sometimes, I assure you, my dear, these recollections are quite overpowering."

He applied his handkerchief to his eyes, and the widow said, "Oh, yes; I know how it is myself, sir. Many is the time that I see in my lonely hours my dear first hus"—

"The pride and joy of Julia, my fourth, and I may say, too, of Clara, my fifth," interrupted Mr. Thompson, with some apparent accidental violence of tone, "lay in the art of making over their spring bonnets. If you will believe it, my dear, one bonnet lasted those two blessed women through all the happy years they lived with me—they would turn them and make them over so many times! Dear, dear, what a changeful world!—what an unhappy, changeful world!"

"I say to myself a hundred times a day, sir," said the widow, with a sigh; "I frequently remarked to my first hus"—

"Madam," said Mr. Thompson, suddenly, and with great earnestness, "oblige me by never mentioning that chap again. Are you not aware that he must be out of the question forever more? Can you not see that your continual references to him sicken my soul? Let us have peace, madam—let me have peace!"

"Very well, sir," said the widow, meekly. "I beg your pardon, and promise not to do it again."

And they were married, and their lives were as bright and peaceful as they could wish.

What's in a Name.

The Hillman house—distinguished for having been once occupied by Washington—is a great hostelry just north of the capitol, on Delaware avenue. It is much affected by married people with families. In its grand old corridors and the staircases play the most charming beings of children. Among the group is a boy, whose dark, piquant face is as bright and questioning as the one of Murillo's gypsies. He is called "Turnie" and is the son of Capt. Meigs. The legend of his name is that many years ago in the staid old State of Connecticut a great great grandfather of the little fellow courted a young girl and asked her to be his wife. Her mother was anxious that her daughter should marry so exemplary a man, but the wayward girl discarded him.

The disheartened suitor begged her to think of it, for if he left with her refusal he would never return. She gave him, no encouragement, so he left. He was still outside, loth to depart, when the young girl, repenting, ran to the door and opening it suddenly called out: "Return, Jonathan! return, Jonathan!"

He did return and they were married. When their first child was born, wishing to commemorate so happy an union, they named him Return Jonathan Meigs. The child was afterward appointed judge of the Territory of Michigan, and resigned in 1808. The grandfather of this beautiful boy is at present clerk of the district court.—*Washington Letter.*

Chinese Salutation.

The salutations of the Chinese, like everything else pertaining to this queer people, are peculiar. The salutation between two Chinamen of the better class when they meet consists in each clasping his own hands, instead of each other's, and bowing very profoundly, almost to the ground, several times. A question more common than "How do you do?" is "Have you eaten rice?" It is taken for granted that if you have eaten rice you are well. Etiquette also requires that in conversation each shall compliment the other and everything belonging to him in the most laudatory style, and depreciate himself, with all pertaining to him, to the lowest point. The following is no exaggeration, though not the precise words:

"What is your honorable name?"

"My insignificant appellation is Wong."

"Where is your magnificent palace?"

"My contemptible hut is on Dupont street."

"How many are your illustrious children?"

"My vile, worthless brats are five."

"How is the health of your distinguished spouse?"

"My mean, good-for-nothing old woman is well."—*Golden Era.*

Queer Name for a Newspaper.

Considerable curiosity having been manifested by our friends in regard to the significance of the name of this paper, we will inform them that Dona Ana county having heretofore been Republican by majorities ranging from three to five hundred and the Democratic party having in the recent election carried it by a majority of thirty-four, a revolution which one of the editors of this paper contributed toward bringing about, it was considered appropriate to adopt that majority for a name. *Heralds, Democrats, Republicans, Suns, Stars, Gazettes*, etc., there are without number, and not one of them possesses such an individuality as to be intelligibly referred to by its simple name without mentioning its locality. There is but one *Thirty-Four*, and whenever it shall be mentioned there will be no doubt as to what particular journal is alluded to. The name is brief and unique, has a local and historical significance and is just odd enough to attract attention. These are considerations which are too often ignored in a profession which lives by advertising other people's business but neglects to advertise its own.—*New Mexico Thirty-Four.*

"I know I am a perfect bear in my manners," said a young farmer to his sweetheart. "No, indeed, you are not, John; you have never hugged me yet."

THAT SEA SERPENT!

This Time it is Seen by the Veracious Captain of the Sloop "Jane Eliza," in Long Island Sound.

A guileless New York reporter was told the following sea serpent yarn by Captain Daniel Dalton, of the good ship Jane Eliza:

"Now, put it down just as I tell you," the captain said. "The Jane Eliza started from the foot of Harrison street, Brooklyn, on Jan. 2, 1879, loaded with 1,200 bushels of salt, consigned by J. P. & G. C. Robinson to S. E. Merwin & Son, New Haven. You will remember it was the time when the big New Year storm was blowing along the coast. When we got along as far in the sound as Greenwich point, near where Tweed's club house used to be, sailing under close reefs (I was on deck, my son Frank was at the helm, and my son William was walking along the side, which left Joe down below doing the cooking), William sung out to me and says:

"'Pop, anything sunk here?'

"'No,' says I; 'but we're in deep water here, and you wont touch it if there is.'

"'By George!' says he, 'there's the sea serpent.'

"That's just as it was said. We were heading east-southeast at the time, and he (the serpent) was heading west-southwest, toward Captain's island. We had approached each other at an angle, and our bow must have passed over his tail."

"Did you feel any shock?"

"No, I don't think there was any shock. The first I noticed was when I heard William sing out, 'By George!' Then I saw ten feet of a big snake out of water. He must have been not less than fifty feet away at the time. It was about a minute, I judge, that Frank and William and I had to take observations of him. We called Joe, but he couldn't leave his cooking in time to get a sight. Now, if you'll take down the description. His head was just like that of a snake. It was flat on top, and a foot and a half broad. In color it was black, with green spots. The left eye, which was the only one we could see, stuck out of its head like a frog's eye."

"How large was it?"

"About as big as a decent-sized saucer. As he went along, he kind of turned his head and kept his eye on us. This was in broad day-light, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The eye showed angry, but he never turned on us or showed fight. I could have put a bullet through the eye as well as not, or I could have thrown a harpoon into his body, but I never carry fire-arms, and I'm not a whaler, as I used to be. The head was about three feet long. At least it began to taper down about that distance from the tip of the nose. This smaller part continued for about ten feet, and was held up entirely out of water. After that it began to swell all at once until it was as large as a barrel. We could see that about two-thirds of this part was under water as he kind of rolled in the waves, and one-third was out of water. We couldn't see any of the rest of him."

"How long to you think the serpent was?"

"Well, now, you guess, and I'll guess, and I'll guess that he couldn't have been less than thirty feet."

The reporter guessed twenty feet more, judging from the size of the head and body, and Capt. Dalton thought that the serpent might well be fifty feet feet long. He had put the length at the smallest figure he could conscientiously.

"In what way did he disappear?" was next asked.

"Well, after he had kept his eye on us for about a quarter of a minute, he dipped his head into the water and went down (Capt. Dalton wriggled his hand slowly toward the floor) with a kind of easy, waving motion."

"And didn't his tail rise out of water when his head went down?"

"No, because he was a snake."

"Why not, because he was a snake?"

"Snakes, you must understand, have no fins. They have to move themselves with their tails, so that if their tails get out of water they are lost. He had to keep his tail under. If it had been a shark or a porpoise, it would have showed its tail for certain. This is a demonstration. I've seen lots of sharks and porpoises and all kinds of sea creatures in my travels all over the globe, and I know that this was a snake. And then there's another thing. I've read in the *Sun* that on Friday, August 24, 1877, a serpant rose up out of the Sound about twenty feet, and was bigger round than a barrel, at this very spot that is near Captain's island lighthouse. It hissed and roared. A few days afterward Capt. Wicks, the two men at the wheel, and others on the steamer Bridgeport felt her hit something on her starboard quarter. It shook the whole boat. William Gamble, the deck watchman, heard something like a hiss and a bark, and then something black rose up as high as the flagpole and went down again. That was just off of Captain's island, too; and last summer, just about the same place, it was seen again by somebody else."

Capt. Dalton drew a picture of the aninal he had seen with the reporter's pencil. In constructing the eye he first drew a large round cipher and scoured it all black with the point of the pencil. His two stalwart sons, who constitute his two mates and the crew, corroborate every word of their father's story.

A Story of Silver Dollars.

A good story is told of the experience of one of our banks and manufactories resuming specie payment. The stock of silver dollars in one of the banks was getting to be pretty large, and a director proposed that if the bank would put with them enough gold to make up his monthly pay-roll, he would pay them out. Agreed. A youthful messenger from the —— stops stepped l

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Feb. 13, 1879.

Witnesses summoned in the Curtin-Yocum contest need not appear unless they are paid in advance by the parties who require them, and they should be sure of their pay before they go, otherwise they may not be so sure of it. Gov. Curtin pays all his witnesses cash down as they appear. It has cost him a good deal of money, but he will go the "last red" for his rights. That's the way to do it.

Hartranft, who has just vacated the governorship of this state, has been appointed post-master of Philadelphia. Some men are not happy unless they hold some office, no matter how little an office it is. Hartranft has been in office for about 18 years, and now he steps out of the governor's chair of the great state of Pennsylvania and down into a post-mastership. Who would have thought it?

The new President of the French Republic proclaims his purpose to avoid such troubles as disturbed President MacMahon. He announces in his message to the Chambers, that he is "sincerely submissive to the great law of parliamentary government, and shall never enter into conflict with the national will, conveyed through its constitutional organs." All the branches of the French Government are now harmonious in respect to the fundamental principles of republican institutions.

Machinery Hall, one of the principal Centennial buildings was knocked down a few days ago for $24,000. It cost $324,867.

A terrible scourge is raging in Brazil. Advices from Rio Janeiro, Jan. 12, says that in addition to smallpox deaths in Ceara at the rate of 70,000 to 80,000 a month, a telegram announces the appearance at Fortaleza, the capital, of a deadly plague, characterized by black spots, and by which the President's wife had died. The government sends off ten doctors to investigate, at the salary of $1,000 per month each.

Tilden's testimony on the cipher business is given in another column. It will be seen that not a blemish attaches to him, and this is strengthened by the testimony of Mayor Cooper, Marble and Pelton. It leaves the matter where all candid minds adjudge it—that Tilden was fairly elected and that Hayes was not, and that electors were bought for Hayes.

In the Army Bill, as it passed the House on Saturday, the effective strength of the army is limited to twenty-five thousand men. The proposition to transfer the Indians to the military was negatived, and the employment of troops at the polls in elections prohibited. The main features of the Burnside reorganization scheme have been adopted. General Butler's amendment allowing the railroad companies to use their wires for military and general public business was added to the bill.

From thirty to thirty five thousand men are reported to be on a strike at Liverpool, and some of them have no great respect for the peace of the city. Mobs and mob law were in the order of the day on Friday, and thousands of such burly ruffians as the average British laborer, inspired with a conviction that they are oppressed and wronged, and freed by their momentary passion from the little moral restraint they are commonly under, constitute an insurrection of blind and wild force well calculated to trouble the authorities wherever it may be show itself. From the operation of such a burst of ruffianly ferocity Liverpool will escape very well if it has no worse experiences than what are so far recorded.

One of the Pittsburg members has introduced a bill, which, if it should pass would saddle about three fourths of the riot damages upon the state treasury—or some three million dollars, leaving about a million to be paid by Pittsburgh. Under the present law Pittsburgh would have to pay all. Had the citizens of the Iron City done their duty at the outbreak of the riots there would have been no damage. But they stood by and looked on; more, they even encouraged the rioters until the devil of destruction could not be held in check, and state troops had to be called to prevent the entire destruction of that city. Now why should Centre or any other county in the state, help pay damages for which they are in no wise accountable? It is not right, and such a bill should never become a law—let an example be made that will teach other communities that to encourage lawlessness and the destruction of private property in their midst, is done at their own expense.

The cipher dispatch investigation has thus far shown nothing against Mr. Tilden, on the other hand it is vindicating him, and has put some republicans in a fix. Mr. Pelton in his testimony the other day, said, he could not remember the names of his correspondents; the telegram sent by Weed were sent by his (Pelton's) directions; witness shown the dispatch, said he could not remember anything about the dispatches; there is no question that the Tribune dispatches got near to the point, but they are inaccurate. "Give me more latitude and I will testify fully." Marble telegraphed in reply to the dispatch asking $200,000 that it was too high; Tilden was exceedingly severe when he heard of my action; I left for Baltimore without his knowledge or consent; he had no idea of what was going on; had no conversation with him on the matter until after my return from Baltimore, when I showed the governor the whole correspondence; he was still more emphatic in denouncing the whole proceeding. To all questions relative to the use and explanation of the ciphers witness' reply was that he could not remember.

Mr. Reed cross-examined Mr. Pelton at considerable length, but nothing of importance was elicited. Witness accused Hiscock of insulting him. Hiscock asked witness if he wanted the country to believe that without consulting any leading democrat or his uncle that he made these contracts involving a large sum of money, whereas witness had not a dollar? Witnessed answered, you are offensive again.

After recess witness said he had not made up his mind when he promised the money to whom he should go for it but probably to the active men of the democracy and possibly to the democratic committee. He denied emphatically and repeatedly that he expected the money from Mr. Tilden. The committee then adjourned until to-morrow but Mr. Pelton was required not to consider himself discharged.

THE CURTIN CONTEST.

We have not referred to this matter of late, in the REPORTER, and as frequent inquiries have been made with us as to how the contest is going, we will just say here, and it can be taken as reliable, that the contest is going on all right, and that enough of republican frauds have already been proven to seat Curtin and the work is not yet one third through with. Enough fraud has already been proven in Centre county alone to clearly entitle Gov. Curtin to the seat in congress. In Clearfield county there will be a much bigger haul of of fraudulent votes for Yocum and which will be thrown out, than in our own county. In the remaining four counties of the district there will also be shown the same kind of work to defeat Gov. Curtin; and when the whole thing is through with and summed up, it will prove that Curtin has a large majority of the legal votes cast.

Yocum is already disheartened with the case, and it is reported feels like abandoning it as hopeless. Well may he.

All we have asserted in the REPORTER, since the election, as to frauds practiced to defeat Gov. Curtin, will be found sustained by the evidence that is now being taken, and our prediction that the "war governor" will get the seat, will come true. Gov. Curtin will be seated without any 8 to 7 arrangements or any resort to precedents and if he wished to ro resort to precedents he would get the seat without proving anything. He will, however, be able to prove a clear title to it.

The Union Pacific railroad company's statement for the year ending June 30, 1878 is rather flattering, viz:

Total income, $12,756,854.67; expenses, $5,807,751.16; surplus, $6,943,603.41; interest, $3,333,967.02, and this with one-half transportation retained by the government on earning reduces the surplus earnings to $2,765,142.18, which is equal to 7.52 per cent. on the capital stock.

Conkling is down now. All along he had poor Hayes on his back, but at last Rutherford has the haughty New York senator by the collar and the seat of his pants, and Roscoe is humbled. Is he conquered? Fellows like Conkling are not likely to keep down; he may yet get the upperhand and blacken Hayes' two eyes. Conk some time ago gave plain hints that he knew something about the presidential that would sink this administration to everlasting infamy. If he has such knowledge will he not soon break his stoicism and tell all he knows.

This tempest is not in the democratic tea-pot. We are lookers on, and whenever the funeral of one or the other does come off we are not agoing to be among those who will cry.

The following little history of the Bank of England will be of interest. That institution will be 185 years old the 27th of the coming July, having received its charter of incorporation at that date, and having been projected by William Patterson, a Scotchman. Constituted as a joint stock company, with a capital of £1,200,000, the whole sum was lent at interest to the government of William and Mary, then much embarrassed. At the outset it was a servant of the state, and has ever since continued such more or less. The charter, granted at first for 11 years, has been from time to time renewed, the last renewal, subject to modification or revocation, having been in 1844. For a while the business was done in one room; now the bank occupies, as everybody knows, a large building in Threadneedle street, and employs some 800 men. Nothing less than a £5 note is ever issued, and no note is issued a second time. The average amount of notes in circulation is £25,000,000.

Careful estimates indicate an increase of population from 1870 to 1880 at 8,500,000, which would make a total population of 47,058,371 in 1880. Uncle Sam is getting to be a pretty numerous boy.

Blaine's Teller committee on southern intimidation, has wound up its business finally. The result is, nix kum raus.

The letters from the President, or those in his confidence, to Collector Arthur, which were read by Senator Conkling in the course of his speech on the New York Custom House appointments, caused a good deal of merriment in the Senate, but the merriment was ill-timed. Is it a matter for laughter that an administration should so disgrace and stultify itself? There was a letter begging an appointment for a son of the Judge whose voice as a member of the Electoral Commission placed Hayes in the White House in defiance of law and equity. There was another seeking a place for a man whose only named qualification was the authorship of a fulsome campaign biography of Rutherford B. Hayes. And there were more of the same kind. They did not make Mr. Conkling's cause better, but they made the administration's worse, and ought to bring the tinge of shame to the cheek of every man connected with it. In the teeth of such things how able and honest public journals like the New York Evening Post and the Springfield Republican can claim that Mr. Hayes is engaged in a battle for the reform of the civil service is far beyond comprehension. If the administration has not sunk to the depths of infamy to which Mr. Conkling said it would be consigned, when the truth about this business were known, it is not because it does not deserve that fate. Perhaps, however, Mr. Conkling has gone to prepare the way for it.

The increase of the hoard of gold in the treasury since the first of January exceeds two hundred thousand dollars. Some concern is manifested as to what will be done with all the gold now accumulated in the vaults of the treasury, especially on the part of the anti-resumptionists who predicted so confidently a little while ago that the specie would soon be drained. But there need be no alarm on that score. What is not required to meet the interest on the public debt will be paid out for current expenditures and it will return to the treasury in sufficient quantities to meet all the requirements of resumption.

POKING UP THE TAX COLLECTORS.—The new Commissioners have directed Attorney Ryon to send out notices to Collectors urging them forward in the collection of taxes, and he has notified them accordingly.

If Hartranft ever gets to be President, he will be the first white house incumbent who can boast he once held a post-office.

Sherman asked for the appointment for a son of Justice Bradley—of 8 to 7 fame—to a custom house appointment, for "manifest reasons."

The Pension Arrears act, with manner of proceedure in making out papers, will be found in this issue of the Reporter.

In the Indiana legislature they talk about passing a law not even allowing a candidate to treat for the purpose of influencing a vote. Such a law would knock all the "merit" out of nine-tenths of modern office seekers.

Strikes are spreading in England.

CONKLING'S DEFEAT IN THE SENATE.

Senator Conkling made an issue with the administration on the New York custom house appointments, and bitterly attacked Mr. Hayes. His point was to defeat the confirmation of Merritt and Burt, the men appointed to succeed Conkling's men. Hayes took so much interest in the matter as to send a message to the Senate, in which he went for Conkling in this wise: "For a long period of time the custom house has been managed and used to control political affairs. The officers suspended by me are, and for several years have been, engaged in active personal management of party politics in the city and State of New York. The duties of the office held by them have been regarded as of subordinate importance to this partisan work. Their offices have been conducted as part of the political machinery under their control. They have made the custom house the centre of a partisan management. The custom house should be a business office." It was a political nest of Conkling politicians, which Hayes and Sherman determined to burst. Let the battle rage. The vote 27 Democrats and 13 Radicals for the confirmation; 23 Radical's and 7 Democrats against it.

THE CIPHER INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY OF GOVERNOR TILDEN BEFORE THE POTTER SUB-COMMITTEE ON SATURDAY.

New York, February 8.—At 11.15 Governor Tilden entered. The governor came in smiling and took his seat quietly.

He was at once sworn by Mr. Hunton, chairman, who said: Governor Tilden we received your note expressing your willingness to testify.

Mr. Tilden replied: "I have read the publication and translations in New York papers. I did not recognize a single cipher, either in cipher or translation, which I had ever seen before. I never entered into any arrangements to purchase the votes of South Carolina or Florida. I had no information or suspicion that any such communications were being carried on until I saw dispatches published in the New York Tribune. I had no knowledge nor any dealings with any parties to these negotiations. I never authorized any such negotiations in any form whatever. On the morning of November 20, 1876, Mrs. Colonel Pelton mentioned in my presence that her husband had gone for the day. I did not know where he had gone nor that he was going out of the city. He went to Philadelphia, I believe. Later in the day I was called on by Mr. Cooper, who was on his way down town, and was told by him that he had received an offer from some party offering to obtain for money the vote of South Carolina; I said I would authorize no such transaction nor spend money for any such purpose; the whole conversation occupied only a few minutes; I obtained Col. Pelton's address in Baltimore and telegraphed him to come; I knew nothing of ciphers that had passed between him and others, and I could not have translated them. With regard to Florida I never saw one of the telegrams either in cipher or translations. I did not know—I was not informed that any negotiations were going on in regard to illegally obtaining certificates of the returning board. From the 7th of November, 1876, to December 7th of the same year, under no circumstances did I enter into any competition for seeking of certificates by venal inducements. There never was an hour or a minute that I entertained such a thought. To the people who, as I believe, elected me President of the United States, to four millions of citizens who were defrauded, I owed it as a duty to proclaim I would not yield one jot or tittle of my right. Whatever evil may result from this subversion of the electoral system and of free government I resolved I would enter into no auction for the purchase of the chief magistracy. [Cheers, which the chairman suppressed.] I was resolved that I would continue to protest against wrong by which the people were defrauded out of their rights.

Gov. Hartranft has been wanting to be President. He has already got as far as the Philadelphia post-office.

There were forty-two failures in Chicago in January, with liabilities of nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars.

At the Democratic caucus held in Washington a committee was appointed to draw up an amendment to be added to the Sundry Civil bill, repealing the test oath required of jurors.

The Ute Indians, of Colorado, have agreed to relinquish their right to some 12,000,000 acres of land in exchange for a reservation of $250,000 acres on the White River and a money consideration.

There are so many generals in Congress that a few old fashioned colonels would be a relief. Even a captain would be a tidbit.

The Chicago Times objects to having every little creek that empties into the Mississippi "improved" at enormous public expense.

Detroit Free Press:—"'Joaquin Miller,' says the New York Herald, 'likes to hold a woman's hand in his own.' We can't see why he shouldn't prefer a piece of pie."

A correspondent of the London Times says that celery cooked in milk and thickened with flour will cure rheumatism.

L. Draudeer, a French physician, says that in houses exposed to the north smallpox rages the least.

The "Grand National Dog-Fight" that was to have taken place at New Orleans during the last week of February will probably not take place, Governor Nicholls having signed a bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Early Friday morning six thieves were taken by a mob from the Seymour (Ind.) jail, escorted out of town, tied to trees, soundly flogged and then allowed to go at liberty.

A prominent citizen of Reed City, Mich., recently eloped with a young lady and being pursued and overtaken at Kalamazoo by the girl's father, drew a revolver and committed suicide.

The New Pension Bill.—Under former laws a pensioner was given five years from the date of his discharge to file his application, and if this rule was not complied with, the pension commenced only from the time last evidence was furnished. As an example, if a soldier was discharged in 1865 and filed his application in 1871, his pension only commenced with the latter year. Under the new law, however, he draws his pension from the date upon which he received his discharge.

With the Prince of Wales waiting for the crown, his next eldest brother in training for the office of Lord High Admiral, the next eldest in training for the Commandership-in-Chief, the next eldest about to be made Viceroy in Ireland, the youngest about to go in for the Archbishopric of Canterbury and his sister's husband Governor-General of Canada, there does not seem to be much cause for anxiety that the Queen's children will not make their way in the world.

"Between Grant and Payard, always for Bayard," says Secretary Schurz's paper, the Westliche Post, of St. Louis.

More outrages—On the 30th of January a tornado struck Iuka, Miss., and killed seven colored people, seven others being injured, while all the whites escaped.

It has been decided by the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore, Judge Bond presiding, that under the statutes of the United States stuffing, a ballot-box is not a penal offense.

The next President of the United States, according to the St. Louis Post-Despatch, "cannot be a Western man, but will be Thomas Francis Bayard, the biggest Senator from the smallest State."

AN INCIDENT OF CONKLING'S "GREAT EFFORT," IN THE SENATE.

[N. Y. Tribune Special.]

Mr. Conkling then began one of his most sarcastic and cutting speeches, sparing nobody who is connected with the administration, but charging home upon them all with all the eloquence and bitterness of which he is so capable.

In the midst of this speech the Senator from New York took from his pocket a large bundle of letters addressed to General Arthur while he was Collector, by different persons whose relations to the administration are, or were, more or less intimate, asking for the appointment of persons in the New York Custom House, for various reasons given. Among the writers of these letters were Secretary McCrary, Governor McCormick, when he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Rodgers, the President's private secretary, and others.

The scene in the Senate during the reading of these letters was a most remarkable one. None such has been witnessed there for years. Mr. Conkling read one letter asking that a Mr. Bradley be provided for in the New York Custom House because he was a son of Mr. Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court.

"Son of whom?" shouted some Senator.

"Son of Justice Bradley," replied Mr. Conkling in a very loud voice.

"What Justice Bradley is that?" asked another Senator.

"Why, Justice Bradley, of the Electoral Commission," said Mr. Conkling, "and of the Supreme Court of the United States."

"Oh, ho!" shouted a third Senator, "then they wanted to provide for him did they?"

A similar scene occurred when another letter was read asking for the appointment of John O. Howard of Ohio, "who did not write a life of President Hayes."

"Whose life is that which he wrote?" shouted a Senator, with his hand at his ear.

"Life of the President, President Hayes," responded Mr. Conkling, with some other remarks which were not complimentary to the head of the administration.

And then there were exclamations of mock surprise and loud laughter in the Senate. One letter asked for the appointment of a man because he was the writer's wife's sister's son. Altogether the exhibition which Mr. Conkling made of the practice of the administration in civil service reform was a very humiliating one.

PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS.

Washington, February 7.—Mr. Hayes this afternoon sent to the senate the following nominations:

James Pollock, to be naval officer at Philadelphia, vice J. A. Heistand, whose commission expires March 1.

A. Louden Snowden, to be superintendent of the Philadelphia mint, vice ex-Governor Pollock, appointed naval officer.

John F. Hartranft, to be postmaster at Philadelphia, vice A. Louden Snowden, appointed superintendent of the mint.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Faunce, an act to permit persons charged with the crime of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen, to testify in their own behalf.

Mr. Humphreys, an act to extend the term of township clerks and further define their duties.

Also, an act repealing an act to define and suppress vagrancy, approved May 8, 1876, so as to prohibit the payment of fees for arrests made by police officers and high constables.

Mr. Gatchell, an act amending an act to increase the length of school terms, approved April 9, 1872.

Mr. Barrett, a supplement to an act to provide for the division of counties of this state and the erection of new counties therefrom, approved April 17, 1878, empowering county commissioners to issue additional bonds.

Mr. Caughey, an act to provide for the expenses required by an act entitled an act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors of the state.

Mr. John H. Landis (joint resolution), instructing our senators and representatives in congress to urge such legislation as will secure the enforcement of the laws against polygamy and prohibit the practice of the same in any state or territory in the United States.

Mr. Nakel, an act relating to the removal of civil actions brought before justices of the peace or aldermen.

Speaker Long, an act authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and adjust the losses occasioned by the riots in July, 1878, providing for the payment of the same and appropriating $4,000,000 therefor. The commission is to be composed, under the provisions of this bill, of three persons, who shall be appointed by the governor, and who shall adjust and properly apportion all losses caused by the late riots. They shall pay all losses and complete their work by November 1, 1879, and shall receive $10 per day and their necessary expenses as compensation for their labor.

The following resolution was offered:

Mr. Nakel offered a resolution urging congress to pass a bill giving a medal to each surviving soldier of the original 530 persons who, in response to a call for 75,000 troops in 1861, for the protection of the capitol of the nation, were the first to arrive in Washington in obedience to the call of the President, and who braved the mob in Baltimore. Adopted.

In the Senate there were some new bills, as usual, and also as usual, none of them of great importance. One by Senator Jones, of Philadelphia, provides that in convictions of crime or misdemeanor, where the minimum amount of punishment is within the discretion of the Court, it may enter of record an order suspending sentence for an indefinite time and may discharge the prisoner on his going bail to reappear for sentence when called upon. Mr. Thomas, of Bucks, offered one requiring the registration of practitioners of medicine and surgery in the office of the County Prothonotary. Mr. Lamon, of Philadelphia, offered a joint resolution to have a statement prepared, under the direction of the Governor, showing the corporations claiming special privileges under special legislation. Mr. Hall, of Elk, offered a joint resolution that the Legislature adjourn at 12 M. on the last Thursday in March. Five bills were passed, as follows: Relating to mechanics' liens; paying Judge Bentley his salary; supplementing the act of June 2, 1874, in relation to partnership associations; enabling hospitals, etc., to purchase real estate sold by the Sheriff, and authorizing corporations to borrow money to redeem previous loans. All these went through unanimously, the affirmative vote ranging from 34 to 43.

In the House, among the new bills, Mr. Weist, of York, proposed to outlaw Spitz dogs and fine or imprison their owners to the extent respectively of $10 and three months.

Among the other subjects of interest was the reception of a shoal of petitions from all the counties along the Susquehanna, from Sunbury down, asking the removal of the dam just below Columbia. The assigned object is to let the shad ascend the river and stock the upper waters.

The Atlanta Constitution cannot tell whether Mr. Hayes or Mr. Sherman made the appointments, but considers one thing certain—all the thieves connected with the electoral frauds have been provided for.

BROTHER TALMAGE.

A Committee Appointed to Make an Investigation.

New York, February 3.—The Brooklyn Presbytery met this afternoon for the purpose of calling the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, to account for wandering from the prescribed lines of Presbyterianism and thereby bringing religion into contempt. There was a large attendance and the friends of Talmage rallied round him in force. Rev. Dr. Crosby said he had consulted with three members of the New York Presbytery in regard to offering resolutions and they had exhorted him to do so. He, therefore, offered the following:

WHEREAS, the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., is charged by common fame with falsehood and deceit, and with using improper methods in preaching which tend to bring religion into contempt, and,

WHEREAS, it is the duty of the Presbytery to protect the good name of its members when they are unjustly assailed, and to subject those who offend to proper discipline, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of three ministers and two elders be appointed to investigate the nature and extent of the common fame report referred to in the preamble, and report to the Presbytery what, if any further action shall be taken.

There was considerable discussion as to whether the pastor of the Tabernacle had been guilty of the charges, and whether it was worth while to enter into an investigation.

ALMOST A FATAL BAPTISM.

An Invalid Woman Immersed and Taken to Her Home Unconscious.

Reading, Pa., Feb. 3.—A baptismal ceremony was performed at Palmyra yesterday which causes much excitement in the neighborhood. Mrs. Martin Bowman, an invalid, aged 55 years, and unable to walk, was taken to Spring Creek and there baptized according to the rites of the German Baptist Church, of which rites of the German Baptist Church, of which she was a member.

The mode of baptism is to immerse three times, and, notwithstanding the debilitated condition of the woman, the ceremony was gone through with. Being unable to walk from extreme weakness, Mrs. Bowman was placed on a chair and carried into the stream by the Rev. Mr. Hertzle and an attendant, after which she was plunged under the icy cold water three times. After the third plunge, the pallid countenance and limp form of the woman seemed like death. When brought out of the water her husband and children, supposing her to be dead, wept bitterly. The supposed corpse was wrapped in blankets and taken to the house of a neighbor, where hot bricks and irons were applied to her feet, hot stimulants administered, and after exertion she was brought back to consciousness. Her first words were: "God, am I with you? I am so cold, so cold." It was some time before the ice in her hair was thawed out. Just before she revived she says she could hear her friends around her, but was unable to speak or move.

Several other persons who were to be baptized have concluded to wait until warmer weather. Up to this afternoon the woman was improving rapidly.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

Six Men in Jail Charged with Killing an Old Man to Obtain Insurance Money.

Reading, Pa., Feb. 4, 1879.—This afternoon the community of Lebanon, Pa., was startled when the announcement was made that Charles Truth, Israel Brandt, Frank Stechler, Henry Weiss, Josiah Hummel and George Zechman were committed to jail on the charge of having murdered Joseph Raber, an aged man, fifteen miles from Lebanon, last December. The body of the man was found lying in a small creek, near his residence, and at first it was supposed that he had dropped from a plank while crossing from an attack of vertigo, and had been drowned. Nothing wrong was suspected at first, but when it was learned that strange parties held policies of insurance on the old man's life to the amount of $15,000, the manner of the death was more closely investigated. The deceased had no relatives, and when the body was picked up, it was alleged that no efforts were made to resuscitate him. The coroner was even compelled to hold the inquest in a barn, as the body was not allowed to be brought into any neighboring house.

Driven by Conscience.

The information charging the accused with the murder was sworn to by Joseph F. Peters, of West Hanover township, before Squire Peck. Peters testified that he saw several of the accused strike the old man over the head with a blunt instrument and then throw the body into the creek to convey the impression that he had fallen in and drowned. Peters swears that the reason he did not make the information earlier was because his father-in-law, Charles Truth, was one of the parties concerned in the murder. His conscience, however, troubled him, and at last he gave way and told the terrible story. The warrant was placed in charge of four officers, who visited the scene of the murder and made the arrests. Peters was a soldier in the regular army and had just returned home. The scene of the murder is in a lonely portion of the county near the Blue Mountains. All of the prisoners, excepting Truth and Zechman, have policies on the old man's life. It is believed that there was a conspiracy among all the accused to get the old man out of the way to secure the money.

ORIGIN OF THE PLAGUE.

London, February 3.—The origin of the plague in Russia is thus given: A Cossack, returning from the war to Wettinska, brought his lady love a shawl, which she wore two days, and sickened with all the symptoms of the plague, and died. The following four days other members of her family died. The disease spread rapidly, the local authorities not paying any attention to it till half the inhabitants died, and the remainder were unable to bury the victims.

Then, when the epidemic had assumed serious dimensions, energetic means were taken for preventing its spreading, and strict quarantines were established; firstly, in towns and villages, shutting off the streets where the plague reigns from the rest of the place, and secondly, by surrounding the villages with troops so that nobody is allowed to pass in or out. The panic in Russia is almost incredible. Every class and station in life have petitioned for the entire cessation of all intercourse, even of postal communication between the rest of Russia and the Volga. Letters sent from Astrakhan and Zaritzin are not received by the persons to whom they are addressed. Some people even refuse to take paper money, fearing the germ of infection might be communicated through it.

It is almost impossible to describe the terror which has taken possession of the people. The Russian Sanitary Commission has proposed to shut off the Volga line from all intercourse with Western Russia, and permit communication only under quarantine.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1879.—A special despatch says:—Joseph L. Heath, a prominent citizen of Reed City, Mich., and married; eloped with a Miss Thayer. The father of the lady followed, overtaking them at Kalamazoo. Upon the approach of the father, Heath drew a revolver to shoot him; but, changing his mind, placed the pistol to his own breast and fired, the ball passing through his heart.

ARREARAGES OF PENSIONS.

How to Make out Papers.

The bill providing for the payment of arrearages of pensions has passed both houses of Congress and was signed by Mr. Hayes. It is as follows:

Be it enacted &c., That all pensions which have been granted under the general laws regulating pensions or may hereafter be granted, in consequence of death from a cause which originated in the United States service during the continuance of the late war of the rebellion, or in consequence of wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted in said service during the said war of rebellion, shall commence from the date of the death or discharge from said service of the person on whose account the claim has been or shall hereafter be granted, or from the termination of the right of the party having prior title to such pension; provided the rate of pensions for the intervening time for which arrears of pension are hereby granted shall be the same per month for which the pension was originally granted.

Section 2. That the Commissioner of Pensions is hereby authorized and directed to adopt such rules and regulations for the payment of the arrears of pensions hereby granted as will be necessary to cause to be paid to such pensioners, or if the pensioners shall have died to the person or persons entitled to the same, all such arrears of pensions as the pensioner may be or would have been entitled to under this act.

Section 3. That section 4,717 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "No claim for pension, not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing the same, shall be admitted without record evidence from the War or Navy Department of the injury or the disease which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made; provided, that in any case in which the limitation prescribed by this section bars the further prosecution of the claim, the claimant may present, through the pension office, to the Adjutant General of the army of the Surgeon General of the navy, evidence that the disease or injury which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made originated in the service and in the line of duty. And if such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted he shall cause a record of the fact so proved to be made, and a copy of the same to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions; and the bar to the prosecution of the claim shall thereby be removed," be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 4. No claim agent or other shall be entitled to receive any compensation for his service on making application for arrears of pension.

Section 5. That all acts or portions of acts, so far as they may conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

How to Proceed.

The commissioner of pensions is evidently determined to lose no time in securing to persons entitled to its benefits their rights under the bill granting arrearages of pensions which has just become a law. To this end he has just issued the following circular letter:

Persons who are entitled to arrears of pension, under the act granting arrears approved January 25, 1879, and whose pensions were granted previous to that date, will not require the assistance of a claim agent in obtaining the amount due them. All correspondence in relation to any claim for such arrears will be with the person entitled, and no claim agent will be recognized in such claim.

A letter addressed to the commissioner of pensions, signed by the person who was in receipt of the pensions at the date aforesaid, and two witnesses, in the presence of a magistrate, will be the only application required, and upon which the rights of all parties concerned will be adjusted.

The *Pension Certificates* need not be sent, but should not be sent to this office, but it *must* be exhibited to the magistrate.

The letter should be in the following or equivalent form:

"*To the Commissioner of Pensions:*

I, ——, a pensioner, under pension certificate No. ——, hereby apply for the arrears due me, under the act granting arrears of pensions, approved January 25, 1879. My post office address is—here insert the name of the postoffice, and if the claimant resides in a city, the name and number of the street and residence must also be given.]

Two witnesses. Name of claimant.

STATE OF ——, COUNTY OF ——, *ss:*

Signed in my presence, by ——, who is known to me to be the person he describes himself to be, and at the same time he exhibited to me his pension certificate, which is numbered ——.

Magistrate's signature."

FRANK LESLIE'S SUNDAY MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.

This admirable magazine improves with age; and the Editor (Rev. Dr. Deems) seems determined that it shall be the Household Magazine of America, par excellence. Although it is a religious publication, the contents are by no means of a sombre character, but are peculiarly bright and cheerful; the pages teeming with pleasing, entertaining and instructive literature. The present number possesses some very attractive features; the opening paper on 'The Island World of the Pacific,' by Byron A. Brooks, embraces a succinct, graphic, and mostinteresting account of the social and moral condition of the Sandwich Islands, Samoa, and Fiji Islands before the introduction of Christianity there. Among other descriptive articles of much interest are 'Street Scenes in Madrid,' 'Funeral Procession in the Caucasus,' 'The Convent of La Rabida,' etc., etc. The serial story, 'David Fleming's Forgiveness,' become more and more interesting; a new one is shortly to be commenced, entitled 'Little Hinges.' There are several short stories by popular writers; 'Thirteen Hundred Years Ago,' by Mrs. J. H. Hussey; and 'Andrew Fordham's Second Thought,' by Frances E. Wadleigh, are particularly notable. The number is unusually rich in poems; those deserving special mention are 'Truth's Altar,' by D. Bethune Duffield; 'One Year,' by Augusta Browne Garrett; 'Shelter,' by Emily Huntington Miller; 'All Goeth but God's Will,' by Nellie C. Hastings, etc., etc. 'The Calendar of the Prayer Book,' is given monthly, containing a full account of the fixed and movable fasts and feasts of the Anglican and the American branches of the Episcopal Church. There are also the historical papers; a sermon, and the Popular Exegesis by the editor, and a laboriously and carefully prepared miscellany. There are 128 pages, quarto; and over 100 excellent illustrations. The annual subscription is $3; six months, $1.50, and four months, $1. Price of single copy, 25 cents. Postpaid. Address, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 53, 55 & 57 Park Place, New York.

A SWELL MOHAMMEDAN WEDDING.

The Marriage of the Fifth Son of the Khedive of Egypt.

[Alexandria Correspondence London Times.]

Mahmoud Hamdi Bey, the fifth son of the Khedive, was married last week to a daughter of Edhami Pasha, a son of Abbas Pasha, son of Mehemet Ali, and Viceroy of Egypt from 1848 to 1854. Prince Tewfik, the heir apparent to the throne, is married to a sister of the bride, and Prince Ibrahim, now at Woowich, is betrothed to another sister. Certainly the viceregal family are obedient to the behests of their religion, which declare marriage a positive duty. "Art thou married?" asked the prophet of one of his followers. "No," replied the man. "And art thou sound and healthy?" "Yes," said the other. "Then," declared the prophet, "thou art one of the brothers of the devil." But the devil has not many brothers in a Mohammedan country, as every man of any position has his harem. Four wives are the limit, and the facility of divorce is so great that rich men do not at all shrink from the dangers of this quadruple alliance. Alee, the companion of the prophet, is said to have married and divorced two hundred wives; and a certain old dyer of Bagdad has come down in history as a man who had been married nine hundred times.

Prince Mamoud, who had been betrothed for some time, was married on a Thursday—the lucky day of the week. All the old ceremonies were gone through, and Carlo took a deep interest in all the proceedings. There is no religious rite, and the principal parties do not meet until all preliminaries are over. The Zaffeh, or procession of the bride, was performed by her in due form through the streets of Cairo, which she promenaded in gorgeous attire, carefully veiled and shut up in a brougham. Infantry and cavalry, with martial bands, preceded her, and she was followed by crowds of female friends and harem slaves, by whom she was finally conducted to her husband's palace in the Ismailich quarter. The bridegroom, meanwhile, after dining with his father at Abdin Palace, was escorted by his male friends to the adjoining mosque, where a solemn prayer was performed. From the mosque, as the sun went down, he and his party marched on foot in procession through the whole city. All the Princes, Nubar Pasha, Abdel Kader Pasha, Shahin Pasha and crowds of other pashas and bey were of the party, and many of these stout dignitaries were exhausted by the fatigue of such a formidable pedestrian trip. Soldiers escorted the procession, attendants carried numbers of lanterns and the streets were densely crowded by natives eager to see the sight. The crowd of friends parted with the bridegroom at the foot of the staircase of his palace, when his brother Hassan gave him the customary blow on the back which signifies farewell to bachelor life, and he was then left alone to rescue his wife from her female attendants and see her face for the first time in his life.

—"When the swallows homeward fly," then is the time when coughs and colds begin to appear. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup cures every case. Price 25 cts.

Altoona, Feb. 6.—Bertie Weaver, eleven years old, boarded a passing train this morning to obtain a short ride through the town. As he was stepping off again a passing engine struck him and completely cut off his head and one arm.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

CORTLANDT ST., Near Broadway, NEW YORK.

HOTCHKISS & POND, Proprietors.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached, are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service. Rooms 50cts. to $2 per day, $3 to $10 per week. Convenient to all ferries and city railroads. **New Furniture. New Management.** 23 jan ly

.....Special Notices.....

THE WORLD'S BALM.

Dr. L. D. Weyburn's Alterative Syrup, A remedy used THIRTY FIVE YEARS in a private practice, and never failing to radically cure

RHEUMATISM,

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Boils and all diseases in which the blood is implicated. is now offered to the public.

Sold by all Retail Druggists (and wholesale only) by the Weyburn Medicine Co., P. O. Box 259, Rochester, N. Y.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple Vegetable Balm that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c stamp, Ben. Vandeff & Co., 20 Ann Street, N.Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address REV. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar St., New York.

PILES Of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and painless method. For information, address

Dr. J. FABER & CO., 22 Ann St., N. Y.

Dear Sir:

If you are in want of anything the way of GUNS, RIFLES AND REVOLVERS, Pistols, Ammunition, Gun Material, Fishing tackle or any other Fine Sporting Goods please write for my Large Illustrated Catalogue and Price List which I mail free. Yours truly, JOHNSTON'S Great West ern Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. 11feb6

WM. WOLF.

New Goods

LOOKOUT!

A splendid stock of New Goods has arrived at

WM. WOLF'S

—IN THE—

Bank Building.

Prices Are Down.

The stock consists of a full line of Merchandise, carefully selected, embracing all kinds of

DRESS GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, QUEENSWAR

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Feb. 13, '79.

☞ TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 288, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
F. A. FORKMAN, Sec'y. J. F. ALEXANDER, N. G.

OLD PORT LODGE, No. 437, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. F. HENLAUCHEN, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 26, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD KROHN, Sect.

—For Pure Drugs go to Zeller's Drug store, Brockerhoff row. 14 nov 3m.

—George Hoffer's farm stock at public sale, at Centre Hall, Feb. 12.

—J. C. Bierley's sale, Centre Mills, Feb. 26.

—George Krape's sale, Gregg, Feb. 27.

—J. S. Carson's sale, near Centre Hill, Feb. 14. See adv.

—Adam Stover's sale, Gregg twp., near Farmer's Mills, Feb. 28.

—Two valuable farms at Private Sale. See adv.

—The spring elections take place on the 18 of February.

—Pork is still selling at 3½ per 100 in this county.

—Rain on Tuesday and icy under foot.

—Our neighbor, Mr. H. Witmer, has been seriously ill since last Saturday.

—Clothing made to order at Newman's by one of the best tailors from Philadelphia.

—Get your dried and canned fruits at Sechlers, headquarters for all kinds of groceries. Goods warranted fresh and pure.

—The Central Pa. Conference of the Evangelical Church, will meet in Lewisburg on the first Thursday in March.

—Farmers will find Mr. Brown, near the Bellefonte depot, fair and square as a grain dealer. You are assured of the highest prices always.

—Conkling is not a bigger man than old Hayes. Not now—but just now the lowest clothing is sold by Newman, King Clothier.

—Let the Lewistown *Gazette* keep in good humor, at least until the weather gets warmer.

—If you find your daughter wants to run off with a feller, set her down on a mushmelon. Then she cantelope. Next go to Sechler's for groceries.

—The hotel near the Lock Haven depot, formerly kept by Col. Reuben Keller, was destroyed by fire one day last week.

—Geo. Bower and Sam'l Evert are Executors for the estate of Jacob Evert of Penn.

—We are requested to announce that the Penns Valley Institute, at Centre Hall, will be continued the coming spring, under Prof. H. F. Bitner. The announcement of time, tuition, &c., will appear in our next.

—The cleanest and best coal in the county are to be had at L. L. Brown's grain depot, Bellefonte, where farmers also get the best cash prices for grain.

—A musical convention will be held at Millheim, commencing on Monday 17, and closing on Friday eve, 21, with a concert, under the direction of P. H. Meyer and A. Luckenbach.

—Any book you want can be furnished by applying at the Medel Book store, next door to Bellefonte post-office; it is the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in central Penn'a.

—Sheriff Spangler has 11 boarders just now, in his institution back of the court house—they feed at the public crib, of course, like other rogues in high places.

—Sympathy is best shown when practical in its application. Therefore when you sympathize with your suffering baby, show it practically by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup and thus cure your child. Price 25 cts.

—Mr. J. H. Bauland, who will open the Bee Hive, one price Dry Goods store at Bellefonte, about March 15, is in that town and will remain for a week getting his store in shape, after which he will go to New York to purchase his stock, which we can safely say will be the best and cheapest in Bellefonte. He will occupy the store-room now used by Bunnell & Aikens. Mr. Bauland will establish a first class store in every respect, and will offer goods as low as the lowest. All are invited to call at Bauland's new Dry Goods store, when visiting Bellefonte.

—Dinges keeps the best assortment of Tobacco and Cigars,—consequently he handles more. Give him a trial.

—Still coming down, the price of Clothing at Newman's, who is king clothier, and where suits are so cheap that the poorest can dress as well as the rich. Stores like Newman's should always be encouraged. He has the largest and best stock in the county, and is one of the best fellows you can meet. He gives you the full worth of your money. Remember the place for cheapest clothing, is Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall.

—On last Sunday Mrs. Weaver, wife of John Weaver, living a short distance below Centre Hall, had an arm broken by a fall from a wagon, on returning from church at Farmer's Mills. The bad condition of the road was the cause of her falling out of the wagon.

On the same day, and we are informed, at the same spot, Henry Shafer, bar-tender for D. Moyer, of Centre Hall, had his buggy upset, which contained a lady besides Mr. Shafer. The horse ran away, completely wrecking the buggy.

Supervisors are entirely too careless about the roads in winter time, and many serious accidents might be avoided and lives saved, if proper attention was paid to the roads. Leaving roads to take care of themselves in order to save a few dollars does not avoid hundreds that the law allows for damages.

—Give Miller's book store a call, next door to Bellefonte post-office, where you get the finest toilet articles and fancy goods, as well as anything you need in the line of books and stationery.

—Still fine fresh family groceries are sold very low at Dinges'. Butter 18c; Eggs 22c.

GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre, January Term, 1879.

—We, the Grand Inquest in and for said county aforesaid respectfully report that we have disposed of all business brought to our knowledge, and in accordance with your instructions have examined the Public Buildings, and report as follows:

First—The Jail. The basement cellar is in a damp and unhealthy condition on account of bad floor and ceiling, bad drainage and imperfect ventilation; and we recommend that the floors shall be repaired or renewed as may be found necessary, with such ventilation attachments as shall be required, and at as little expense as the same can be done for.

We also recommend the free use of soap and water for the proper cleansing of the privy in the rear of Court House, and the frequent application of chloride of lime or some other cheap and good disinfectant to absorb the poisonous gases arising from the sink attached thereto. We also recommend additional shelving in the vault of the Prothonotary's office.

J. L. KURTZ, Foreman.

In the hanging of an innocent woman, Mrs. Surratt, Hartranft shewed that he knew how to dispose of females; he now has an appointment that will show how he can handle the mails.

—Dinges' receives daily by freight, express or mail, groceries, notions, tobaccoes, canned fruits, spices, soaps, candies, etc., etc.

—DEAR SIR:—We would call your attention to the advertisement of Johnston's Great Western Gun Works in another column. Our Pittsburgh Agent endorses Mr. Johnston as being a reliable and honorable business man, and one of the Oldest and Largest Dealers in the United States. Send for Large and Illustrated Catalogue, it is free.

—Cheap grocery and provision store, of Sechler & Co., Bush house block. They are now selling goods in their line at much reduced prices for Cash or in exchange for all kinds of country produce. They are receiving goods every day, so that customers can feel certain of getting pure and fresh goods. The best coffee, tea, sugar, syrups, etc., in the county. Their stock is complete and well selected, and consists in part of light and heavy groceries, wood and willow ware, oranges, lemons, nuts and raisins, canned and dried fruits of every kind and variety. The celebrated Washington butcher hams, sides, shoulders and breakfast bacon, together with the choicest dried beef. Persons wanting goods in their line will find it to their advantage to give them a call.

—Free stabling for horses for all grain teams at Brown's, successor to Shortlidge & Co. Mr. Brown offers the highest prices for all kinds of grain, and sells all kinds of coal at low figures.

—The new Howe Sewing Machines are sold by A. C. Moore. The great popularity, and superiority of this machine is asserted by thousands who have them in daily use. A good sewing machine is almost as indispensable in a household now-a-days as is a good cooking stove. Office, Milesburg.

—Take your grain to L. L. Brown's near the depot, he pays highest prices in Cash.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

A Dispute Foreshadowing Trouble in the Dobrudscha.

London, Feb. 4, 1879.—A despatch from Vienna says that the occupation by the Roumanians of a position near Silistria, which they claim as belonging to the Dobrudscha, is a very serious affair. The Roumanians, by an overwhelming display of force, compelled the Russians to abandon Arab Tabia, a fortress on the outskirts of Silistria. The Roumanian government on Saturday received an intimation simultaneously from St. Petersburg and from General Todleben to withdraw immediately, but formally refused, and a collision is probable. This incident will test the present disposition of the Austrian government, which supports the delimitation of the Dobrudscha frontier protested against by Russia. There is good reason to hope that the attitude of Austria will from an English point of view, leave no ground for criticism or reproach. It is certain Roumania will disavow the action of the General commanding the troops near Silistria, and will refer the matter to the Powers.

AFGHANISTAN.

Civil Strife at Cabul.

Jellalabad, Feb. 4.—A civil strife has broken out at Cabul. Yakoob Khan is shelling Chandol and Kizilbash portion of the city. Numerous sudars have left Cabul with their families.

THE PLAGUE.

Palermo, Feb. 4.—A rumor of the outbreak of the plague at Odessa caused violent demonstrations here, which, however, were quisted by the announcement that the government had ordered quarantine on all arrivals from the Black Sea.

Bucharest, Feb. 4.—A regiment of troops has started from Bucharest and another from Galatz for the formation of a sanitary cordon on the Russian frontier.

London, Feb. 4.—According to the investigation made by the German Board of Health, the plague has existed in Astrakhan since May, 1877. Even paper money in the district has been ordered burned.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—Two regiments of Cossacks and one of infantry are marching to reinforce the military cordon which is a thousand miles long, around districts infected by the plague.

Heroic methods are being applied to the extiaction of the plague by the Russian Government, and it is very evident that these methods will prove effectual—if in no other way, at least by killing off the entire population of the infected districts and so leaving no material for the plague to operate upon. The political complications which already are beginning to grow out of the fright caused by the disease bid fair to be more serious than the disease itself. The rigid quarantine in course of establishment in most European States against vessels from Russian ports must throw back Russian commerce enormously; and Russia ill can afford just now, when depleted by war, to be cut off from the receipt of profits from the sale of her natural products. As suggested in our London advices to-day, the victualing of the Russian army of occupation in Turkey is endangered; and, as is not suggested in our dispatches, a similar danger threatens the army now operating in Central Asia. The general situation in Russia is not cheering, just now.

TROOPS SUFFERING FOR FOOD.

The British Advance Without Supplies and Rapidly Tiring of the Campaign.

London, February 3.—The correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, of Lahore, telegraphs from Khilat Ighilzai, January 25, that supplies there are obtained with great difficulty. The arrangements of the commissariat in the rear of the army are in a deplorable state. The commissary officers appear unable to forward stores to the front. The cavalry and artillery, men and horse, are suffering from want of clothing and food. The people of the country are sulky and inclined to be insolent. All natives suspected of bearing arms in Candahar have been searched.

The concealment of arms is being punished. Four elephants and one hundred and eight bullocks have died from cold and starvation. The forward movements to Ghirisk and Khilat Ighilzai are attributed at Candahar to the scarcity of forage in that neighborhood. The camels there are dying daily in great numbers, the supply of food having arrived too late to save them from the effects of previous starvation. The troops are in good health and spirits, but are beginning to weary of the monotony and hardships of the campaign and would gladly see it over and return home.

FRANCE.

Complexion of the New Cabinet.

London, February 4.—A Paris dispatch to-night says a Cabinet has been constituted, and the following are the changes: M. Waddington, President of Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Senator Le Royer, Minister of Justice; M. de Marcere, Minister of the Interior and also of Public Worship, ad interim; M. Jules Ferry, Public Instruction and Fae Arts; M. Le Pere, Agriculture; Admiral Jaureguberry, Marine. Jules Ferry was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, instead of Minister of Commerce, as was first intended, because he manifested pro-clerical tendencies.

The Paris National has reason to believe the new Cabinet have agreed that the question of the return of the Chambers to Paris can be decided by a congress of the two houses; are willing to grant amnesty to the Communists who have already been pardoned, the effect of which would be to relieve the pardoned from police surveillance, and that they will not support any impeachment scheme.

SAVED FROM THE HANGMAN.

A Condemned Man Cleared by the Discovery of the Real Murderer.

Tiblow, Kansas, Feb. 2.—An investigation which has been going on here the past two days in connection with the Wethersfield, Vt., murder case, for which Henry Gravelin is condemned, has proved astounding. Farmer Kern, who on Dec. 1 wrote to Albert Preston concerning John Jacobs, which letter Sheriff Amsden had twenty-six days without investigation, makes an affidavit which proves a former resident of Windsor County to be White's murderer. Since the Journal published Farmer Kern's letter there have arrived here letters from the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Montpelier. Preston and Amsden have arrived here. The letters and affidavits of Jacobs, and his clothes, &c, have been secured. On Monday steps will be taken to accomplish his arrest. He evidently is not far distant, and is well known in Windsor County as a dangerous character. He repeatedly stated before suddenly leaving Vermont, "I can clear Gravelin with three words."

Gravelin was sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 1, but a stay was granted.

ROBESON TO GET HIS DESERTS.

Washington, Feb. 4—Chairman Whitthorne read his report on the evidence taken by the House Committee on Naval Affairs to that Committee to-day. It was approved by every Democratic member of the Committee without exception, and Mr. Harris of Massachusetts, a Republican member, said that it was unexpectedly strong and convincing. One member of the Committee who heard it read described it as sounding like the closing plea to a jury in a criminal case. It is a criminal case. The report shows that the evidence justifies the indictment of Robeson, Hanscom, and others implicated in the destruction of the American navy in peace, a feat never yet successfully attempted in war. The report opens by stating the admitted facts as they stand after the pages of evidence in rebuttal submitted by Robeson. The law of the case is then given, showing the criminal penalties for the flagrant maladministration charged, and closes by discussing the remedies needed. First and foremost is the indictment of the guilty parties, and to insure this it is proposed to certify to the Executive the evidence taken by and the report of the Naval Committee, to the end that the guilty may be punished. A final vote will be taken by the Committee on Thursday.

PANGS OF POVERTY.

A Mother Found Insensible Holding Her Dead Child in Her Arms.

Matthew Flanagan left the cheerless room which he called his home in the rear building of No 17 Ludlow street at noon on Wednesday, says the *Herald* of 7. He had been for a long time out of work, and every day for weeks past he made the same fruitless search after something to do, something that would put food in the mouths of his starving wife and children. His wife, Bridget, a comely woman, met with a severe accident in the summer of 1877. While going up the stoop of the house in which the family then lived, No. 27 Desbrosses street, the rickety wooden structure gave way and precipitated her to the sidewalk, injuring her spine in such a manner that she has been partially paralyzed ever since. The helpless condition of the mother has also paralyzed the efforts of the father to provide for the family, especially since he has met with nothing but cold denials this winter in all his applications for work. There were three children—a boy of eight years, a girl of six and a baby girl of two months. At four o'clock on the same day the father climbed up the dark, forbidding stairways in the wretched tenement to his room. On opening the door he found his wife lying on the floor, with her dead baby tightly clasped in her arms. Hunger and weakness had done their work, and the white hue of death had enshrouded the pinched features of the child.

The Abode of Poverty.

When the gray dawn struggled through the curtainless windows yesterday morning it lighted up the pallid, attenuated form of the dead baby, placed on an old ironing board, supported on the backs of two chairs. The tiny body was covered with a well worn sheet, which the invalid mother with a pair of scissors had made into a shroud. The skeleton arms were outside of the shroud and the little fingers were joined together, as it were, in supplication. The sunken cheeks and the tightly drawn lips told the sad story. There was no other light than that of the dawn in the wretched apartment. Father and mother sat beside the baby's corpse as the sole watchers, without food, without fire. The boy and girl lay on the bleak floor asleep. Devoid of furniture, except a few dilapidated utensils, the room was indeed the abode of poverty.

Last night a HERALD reporter visited the suffering family. Kind hands had been there before him. A little girl, one of the poor neighbors, brought in a basket filled with food, and said that she would return again with more when her father came home. A fire was in the rusty stove, a candle placed in a broken kerosene lamp, and two sympathizing neighbors were there. The poor mother was sitting on a chair near her dead baby, groaning in pain, her tearless eyes and haggard face telling in the most eloquent terms the terrible tale of poverty. The father sat down, and while the tears trickled down his wan cheeks he told the reporter his story.

The Father's Story.

"I have tried all that a man could do this winter to get work. The sight of my poor suffering wife and her starving baby almost drove me crazy. Ever since she met with her misfortune in Desbrosses street she has been almost helpless. Yesterday she tried to do some washing, holding the baby to her breast to keep it warm, for, sir, we had no food nor fire. When I came back, after tramping everywhere in the storm in search of work, I found her lying there, with the poor baby dead in her arms. Oh, sir, it is better off than we are in this cold world. I have two children buried in Calvary Cemetery, and I own the grave. It will break my heart if I cannot bury the baby beside them. Yet, what can I do? Without money Potter's Field is the only place left for it. I am driven to desperation."

LAWLESS PROCEEDINGS OF A MOB IN LIVERPOOL.

London, February 7.—It is estimated from 30,000 to 35,000 men are now on a strike at Liverpool. The demeanor of the crowd yesterday was most threatening in consequence of sailors joining the strikers. Laborers employed in the provision trade have also struck. At Watertoe dock, the mob broke up the staging, and did much damage. After their expulsion by the police, they endeavored to storm the gates. At Princes Dock, the mob boarded the bark Cora from Wilmington, N. C., which was unloading her cargo of rosin and extinguished the fires in donkey engines and cut the hoisting gear. This mob numbered about 3,000. A smaller mob terrorized laborers at Queens, Nelsons and Brambleymoor docks. The police were reinforced last night, especially near the Sailors' Home. A number of laborers sent to Liverpool from Wolverhampton were compelled to return by threats of murder.

The police suppressed an attempted riot at Liverpool on Saturday by promptly attacking a band of 200 men who were marching toward Queen's dock. Four thousand five hundred more laborers joined the strike in Liverpool and Birkenhead on Saturday—many of them through fear—and 1,500 are expected to join to-day. The sailors on strike have been joined by foreign sailors and the firemen on the ocean steamers. The Mayor, in a proclamation, calls on all well-disposed inhabitants to assist in the maintenance of peace. There was no disturbance, at Liverpool yesterday. An additional force of 300 infantry and eighty cavalry arrived to assist if necessary, in preserving order. The Standard's correspondent at Liverpool estimates the number of sailors now on strike at Liverpool at from seven thousand to fifteen thousand. The authorities are arranging for speedy landing, if necessary, of 250 sailors and marines from a man-of-war. There are now 2,500 engineers on strike in London.

BROTHERS AGAINST BROTHERS-IN-LAW.

Cincinnati, O., February 8.—A special despatch from McLeansborough, Ill., says Charles and Frank Morris, brothers, went to the residence of their two brothers-in-law, Wm. Hale and Matthew Craig, for the avowed purpose of killing them because of a disagreement regarding some property which the father of the two former had deeded to his daughters. Hale was called to the door, when Frank Morris fired at him without effect. Hale returned fire, shooting Frank through the head and killing him instantly. Charles Morris in the mean time went into the house and fired at Craig, but missed him. Craig immediately drew a pistol and shot Charles through the left lung, the wound proving fatal shortly after. No arrests have yet been made.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.

A Sharp Trick of Canadian Exporters.

New York, February 4.—Cattle exporters, butchers and the Board of Health unite in characterizing as simply nonsensical the story of disease among cattle reared in the west, and say of the Canada prohibition for three months, that as cattle are most likely shipped there from Montreal, water transportation is closed and business suspended, and during the time of prohibition Canadians will be enabled to dispose of their distillery-fed cattle. The steamship Canada took out today 170 head, and shipments will continue without interruption.

HUNTER'S ACCOMPLICE.

Thomas Graham to Plead Guilty.

Trenton, N. J., February 4.—The Graham case is misunderstood. Under the statutes the judge who presides at the Camden courts and the prosecutor of the pleas of Camden county asks the attorney general to take charge of the case. The attorney general then asked for a writ of certiorari to remove the case to Trenton. This will move the indictment and Graham will be arraigned before the supreme court to plead.

The attorney general will then ask the advisory opinion of the supreme court as to the propriety of the state accepting the plea of murder in the second degree. After this it will be always competent for the court of pardons to consider the case, and upon good behaviour or other reason extend clemency. Upon the first day of the meeting of the supreme court, which will be on the fourth Tuesday of this month, the attorney general will ask the court to fix the time when Graham shall plead.

THE PLAGUE SPREADING.

The authorities of Trieste have received a telegraphic despatch from the Austrian Consul General at Salonica stating that a disease has appeared near Xanthi, Thessaly, diagnoses of which show that it is spotted fever, and in one case presented the symptoms of *metastasis bubonica*. The Sanitary Board of Trieste has declared that this disease is very probably identical with the plague. Precautionary measures have been ordered against all vessels from Turkish Ægean ports which have sailed since February 4, and the next Austrian Lloyds steamer from these ports will probably be quarantined several days. Quarantine at Italian ports has been increased to twenty days and the importation of certain articles is forbidden. A despatch from Berlin to the *Daily News* says:—"The St. Petersburg journals continue bitterly to denounce Austria and Germany, especially the latter, for the measures of precaution they are taking against the plague, which the Russian journals declare are inspired by hostility to Russia and a desire to ruin the Russian trade. The *North German Gazette* publishes a special despatch from St. Petersburg, denying the recent reports that the health of the Czar is impaired." An official note is published at Paris on the subject of the Russian plague. It says that the danger of its extension to France is not serious, and measures will be taken to prevent its transmission by sea. The government will also participate with the other Powers in studying the character of the epidemic and the best means for combating it.

A despatch to the Courier-Journal from Lebanon, Ky., dated February 8, says:—"The state of affairs in Green county growing out of the collection of the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad tax is growing worse. The Tax Collector's barn has been burned and his life threatened and a reign of terror inaugurated. The Governor will be called upon for assistance.

PRODUCE.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.—Grain—Wheat, Pennsylvania red at $1 05½@1 05¾, Pennsylvania amber at $1 06@1 06¼, and No 2 red in elevator at $1 05¾. Rye is nominal at 56c for southern and 52@54c for western and Pennsylvania. Corn at 43@43½c, steamer, elevator, at 42½c. Oats, white at 29@31c. Seeds—Cloverseed is steady at 6@6½c for fair to choice. Flaxseed is wanted at $1 37½@1 40.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Wheat active, firm and higher; No 2 red winter 92c; No 2 Chicago spring, 88½c for cash. Corn 31½c for cash. Oats strong and higher, 21@21½c for cash.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.—Cattle—Market slow; receipts 2,500 head: good 5½@5¾c; medium 4½@5c; common 4@4½c.

Sheep—Market fair, receipts 4,500 head: good 5½@5¾c; medium 4½@5c; common, 4@4½c.

Hogs—Market slow; receipts 3,500 head: good 6½@6¾c, medium 5½@6¼c, common 6¾c.

1879. THE PATRIOT. 1879.

THE DAILY PATRIOT will be sent by mail to clubs at the following rates:

$6 00 per copy per year to a club of five.
$5 50 per copy per year to a club to ten.
$5 00 per copy per year to a club of twenty.
$4 50 per copy per year to a club of thirty.
$4 00 per copy per year to a club of fifty

And one copy free for one year in every case to the person getting up the club. Proportional rates for parts of a year.

The WEEKLY PATRIOT will be sent by mail at the following rates:

$2 00 per annum for single copy.
$1 50 per annum per copy to a club of four
$1 25 per annum per copy to a club of eight.
$1 00 per annum per copy to a club of fifteen.
$0 90 per annum per copy to a club of thirty.
$0 85 per annum per copy to a club of fifty
$0 75 per annum per copy to a club of one hundred.

And one copy free for one year in every case to getter up of club.

The cash must accompany all orders to insure attention. All money should be sent by post office order or registered letter, otherwise it will be at the sender's risk. Address

PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO.,
Harrisburg, Pa.

The Scientific American says:—"Lighting gas with the finger is a feat anybody may perform. Let a person in his slippers, walk briskly over a woolen carpet, scuffing his feet thereon, or stand upon a chair, with its legs upon or in four tumblers to insulate it, and be there rubbed up and down on the body a few times with a muff, by a second individual, and he will light his gas by simply placing his finger to the tube. It is only necessary to take the precaution not to touch anything, or be touched by anybody, during the trial of the experiment. The stock of electricity acquired by the process we have described is discharged by contact with another object. One person must turn on the gas while the other fires it."

The committee for encouraging the use of horseflesh as an article of food have issued a return showing that the number of horses, asses and mules slaughtered in Paris for consumption in 1878 was 11,319, or 700 more, than in the previous year. The continued increase in the use of horseflesh is, they say, a proof that the prejudice against it is being gradually overcome. A prize of 1,200f, was awarded by M. Decroix to the founder of the first shop for the sale of horseflesh in London, opened in May last. That venture, during the four months it was carried on, did not, however, meet with all the desired success, the chief reason for which was (the committee say) that the director was quite ignorant of the English language. The committee now offer a medal of honor to any English butcher who shall take up the trade and continue it for three months at least.

It frequently happens that a cup or bowl of hot water is set down on varnished furniture, and leaves an unsightly spot on the polished surface. This can be easily removed by wetting a bit of soft flannel in alcohol, and rubbing over the place briskly. When the marks are all effaced take another cloth, with a drop or two of boiled linseed oil, and rub over it lightly, and the sharpest eyes can never see a vestige of the stain. In case a black stain gets upon furnitnre, a few drops of spirits of ammonia rubbed on will take it all off; then rub with oil.

Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek R. R.

WESTWARD.

LEAVE	1 A.M.	3 P.M.	5 P.M.
Montandon	7.00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2.20	6.35
Coburn	9.25		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9.50		

EASTWARD.

LEAVE	2 A.M	4 A.M.	6 P.M
Spring Mills		10.10	
Coburn		10.35	
Lewisburg	6.25	12.45	5.45
Arr. at Montandon	6.50	1.00	6.00

Nos 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

Spring Mills Market.

—Wheat 90.
Rye, 45c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, 45c
Oats, 22c.
Buckwheat, 75c.
Cloverseed, $3.00 to $3.75
Chop, per ton, $20.00.
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $5.00
Butter, 15c.
Tallow, 6c.
Ham, 9c.
Shoulders, 4c.
Clean Sides, 4½c.
Rags, 2c.
Eggs per doz., 20c.
Tub washed wool 35c,
Packed butter worked over, 10c.

Coal, Retail.	By Car,	Gross.
Egg,	$4 65	$4 20
Stove,	$5 00	$4 65
Chestnut,	$4 25	$3 80
Pea,	$2 90	$2 55

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Evert, late of Penn township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement. SAM'L EVERT,
GEORGE BOWER,
feb13 6t Executors.

INQUEST NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Abraham Reber, deceased, late of Miles township, Centre county, Pa.

To Pollie Reber, George Reber, Michael Reber, Lydia Zehner, Geo. H. Zehner, Margaret Wieland, Geo. Washington Wieland, Eve Reber, Annie Kerns and J. F. Kerns, the heirs and legal representatives of Abraham Reber, deceased.

Take notice that by virtue of a writ of Partition issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county and to me directed an Inquest will be held at the late residence of Abraham Reber, deceased, in the township of Miles, and county of Centre, on Tuesday the 11th day of March, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock, a. m., of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present if you think proper.

Sheriff's Office, } JOSH SPANGLER,
Bellefonte, Pa. } Sheriff.
Februaay 7, '79. } 13 feb 4t

INQUEST NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Christian Neese, deceased, late of Penn township, Centre county, Pa.

To Jacob Neese (of Penn Hall), Elizabeth Neese, Catherine Feidler, Wm. Neese (of Millheim), Lemuel Neese, Emanuel Neese, Elizabeth Alexander, Harriet Neese, Jacob Neese (of Spring Mills), John Neese, Sarah Greve, Wm. Grove, Rebecca Moyer, Henry Moyer, Willard Neese, Elmer Neese and J. J. Hartsaugh, guardian of the said Willard Neese and Elmer Neese, Peter Neese, Samuel Neese, William Neese (of Penn Hall) James Neese, Catherine Gentzel, James D. Gentzel, Thomas J. Neese, Alexander W. Neese, Mary Jane Smith, Silas Smith, Wm. Krape, Michael Nearhood, Leah Whitehill, Thomas Whitehill, Rebecca Bouey, John Bouey, Catherina Aly, David Aly, A. K. Nearhood, Lazarus H. Nearhood, John Geary, Mary Beaver, Samuel Beaver, Christina Moyer, Andrew Moyer and David Geary, the heirs and legal representatives of Christian Neese, deceased:

Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of Christian Neese, deceased, in the township of Penn, and county of Centre, on Wednesday, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1879, at ten o'clock, a. m., of said day for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present if you think proper.

Sheriff's Office, } JOHN SPANGLER,
Bellefonte, Pa. } Sheriff.
February 7, '79. } 13 feb 4t

NEW PENSION LAW.

All pensions by new law, begin back at day of discharge. Rejected cases also re-opened. Pensioners and applicants, send two stamps for new law, blanks and instructions to N. W. FITZGERALD,
15 feb 4t Box 988, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that notes given the undersigned, and due February 12, 1879, are in the hands of A. Luckenbach, esq., for collection, where parties interested will attend.
30 jan 3t ABRAHAM HORST.

A curious discovery has lately been made, while repairing the house formerly occupied by the Jacobin Club during the great Revolution, and known as the Hotel de Londres, in the Rue St. Hyacinthe, St. Honre. The Club, which guided the destinies of the revolution during some few years, had often boasted of allowing the ambition of Robespierre and other leaders to progess so far, and no farther; and the members by vote had passed a law which entitled the majority to exclude from any particular *seance* any particular member whose interests might lead him to sway the opinion of the Club. Robespierre, whose ambition had rendered him an object of suspicion, had often been voted out of the assembly; and it has been a matter of surprise to the historian of the time, that he could so long maintain his influence in spite of the violence of the opposition thus permitted. The secret is now revealed. A small room—a hiding place in the thickness of the wall—has just been discovered, opening by a trap-door into the very hall where the deliberations were being carried on, and whence he could listen to the measures to be taken against him, and thus forearmed, have power to defeat them. It is evident that this hiding-place must have been occupied by Robespierre; and when first entered by the workmen the traces of his presence were still visible in the journal which lay upon the table, and the writing-paper, from which had been torn a small portion, as if for the purpose of making a memorandum. The only book which was found in the place was a volume of Florain, open at the second chapter of Claudine. It was covered with snuff, which had evidently been shaken from the reader's shirt-frill, and bore testimony to the truth of history which records the simplicity of the literary tastes of Robespierre. His presence seemed still to hang about that small space, as though he had quitted it but the moment before; and, singular enough, the marks of the feet, as though he had recently trodden through the mud, were still visible on the tiles of which the flooring is composed.—*Potter's American Monthly.*

MECHANICS LIENS. Mechanic's liens give rise to a good deal of litigation and the fact that a large number of suits reach the Supreme Court is pretty good evidence that the law is liable to be misunderstood even by the Judges of the lower Courts. Many of the cases taken up on appeal turn on the question whether or not the lien was filed in time—within six months from the time the work was done—and in building operations it is sometimes a difficult thing to determine this. The work having been accepted as completed under the contract, some extra work was done and the lien filed within six months thereafter, but a year or more after the original job was done. The Supreme Court decides that in this case, it was a question of fact to be determined by the jury whether or not the extra work was done under the contract, and as a substitute for other work provided fortherein. A great deal of litigation and loss (which always go together) could be saved if mechanics who have liens to file would act promptly, and keep clearly in mind the fact that there is a prescribed and quite necessary limit to the time for filing them.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., in Millheim, by Rev J. M. Smith, Mr. Harvey Lamy with Miss Catherine Snavely.

On 6th inst., at Wm. Stover's, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, John H. Runkle and Miss Aggie Stover, both of Potter.

DIED.

On the 31st ult., in Madisonburg, John Delbo, aged 80 years, 5 months and 27 days.

On the 5th, Mary Ann, widow of the late George Emerick, aged 88 years, 10 months and 20 days, of Potter twp.

TWO VALUABLE FARMS AT PRIVATE SALE!—The farms are situated in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., about two miles southwest of Centre Hall, and about one mile west of the "Old Fort," in the heart of Penns Valley.

No 1. containing
215 ACRES, more or less.
About 175 acres cleared, and 40 acres well timbered with thrifty white oak, large BRICK HOUSE, BANK BARN (new 90x45 feet, Wash House, Bake House, and outbuildings, all in good repair, and an ORCHARD of choice fruit.

No 2 containing
250 ACRES, more or less.
About 200 acres cleared, and 50 acres well timbered with thrifty white oak, mostly heavy, large BRICK HOUSE, BANK BARN (new) 85x40 feet, Wash House, Wagon Shed, Corn Cribs and other outbuildings, running water at the house and at the barn, and a LARGE ORCHARD.

The farms are under good cultivation; first quality limestone land, and two of the best and most desirable farms in Penns Valley. The Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad is graded through one of the farms, and when finished will have nearest Station at "Old Fort." Will be sold very low if application be made soon to ADAM HOY,
5 feb 4t Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the undersigned, near Centre Hill, on FRIDAY, FEB. 14:
FIVE HEAD OF HORSES,
2 Draft Horses, 2 Breeding Mares, 1 young Horse rising 4 years old.
THREE MILK COWS;
1 Threshing Machine, Power, Straw-carrier and Shaker, 1 Hay-fork, 1 Plow, Cultivator, and a lot of Horse gears.
WAGONS, 1 2-horse Wagon, 1 4-horse Wagon and ladders. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. JAMES S. CARSON.

PUBLIC SALE.—The following farm stock and implements will be sold at public sale, at Centre Hall, Wednesday, Feb. 12th, 1879:
ONE SPAN OF MULES,
3 HORSES, 1 TWO-YEAR OLD COLT, 3 good milk Cows, and 4 or 5 head of Cattle, one Extra Breeding Sow, 2 good plantation Wagons, both broad wheel and one with bed, 1 2-horse Wagon, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 pair Bob-sleds, single Sleigh, a
THRESHING MACHINE,
Shaker, Power and Strap, Reaper, Drill, Hayrake, Hayfork and rope, Cornplanter, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, 1 large 3-horse Cultivator, Blacksmith Tools, Horse Gears of every description, Forks, Rakes, Chains of all kinds, Singletrees and Doubletrees, and many other farming utensils. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.
GEORGE HOFFER.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT.
The well known store stand at Farmer's Mills, with dwelling house, barn, and outbuildings, and about twenty (20) acres of farming land is offered for rent. This is a capital chance to open up business. For particulars call on or address
16 jan tf. J. B. FISHER, Penn Hall, Pa.

BALD EAGLE NURSERY, Unionville, Fleming P. O. Pa.
Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Vines, &c.
Apple trees 14 cents, or $12 per 100.
Peach trees 12 cents, or $10 per 100.
Pear trees, standards, 45 cents; dwarfs 25 cents.
Shade trees 40 to 50 cents.
Evergreen trees 40 cents.
Grape vines 25 cents.
My trees are thrifty and of approved varieties. WM. P. FISHER.
30 jan 4t.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of Elias Bistline, in Ferguson township, near Fair Brook school-house, some time in October, 1878, one Brindle Steer, then supposed to be two years old, a piece cut out of upper part of left ear, white along under side of belly. The ow

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Tulle illusion is the popular bridal veil.

Bridal slippers may be either of white satin or white kid.

Tinted white satins and gauzes are shown for bridal robes.

The latest style of hosiery for children are double over the knee.

Dark wine and garnet are the favorite colors for children's hosiery.

The most costly silk hose have ovals of real lace inserted in the instep.

Slippers have precedence over boots, in the moment, for the bridal toilet.

Cream white of the medium shade is the most in favor for brides' dresses.

Satin ribbon is used more than gros-grain for bonnet trimmings and strings.

Bridal gloves are of cream or pure-white kid, with from eight to twelve buttons.

Underwear of spun silk, in cardinal red, are among the choice novelties in hosiery.

The bridal fan and handkerchief should be of the same kind of lace that trims the wedding robe.

Bridal slippers are trimmed with pearl-bead buckles and small bouquets of orange blossoms, or else bridal roses.

Cream color is shown in all shades, from dark Alderney cream, twenty-four hours old, to full cream, just off from milk white.

Tortoise-shell ornaments for the hair or neck, and brooches, bracelets and watch cases of carved Neapolitan shell are very fashionable.

Corsets of satin—white, blue, red, rose color and gray—are worn over cardinal red spun-silk underwear by fastidious and luxurious women.

When the bridal veil is of point lace, the fall over the face is of tulle illusion, reaching just to the waist, where it is fastened on one side with a bridal bouquet.

Very youthful brides wear Valenciennes and Mechlin laces, while those no longer in their teens or twenties select points de Bruxelles, d'Alencon, or Duchesse.

White silk stockings for bridal wear are either plain, checked or embroidered on the side seams or instep, or have medallions or ovals inserted in the instep or sides of fine laces.

Spun silk hosiery in broad ribs and high colors—red, blue, black and brown—are worn in the coldest weather by delicately-organized women who cannot bear the contact of wool stockings.

Black kid gloves, embroidered in silk to match the dress and with several rows of buttons, are the most stylish gloves for ceremonious toilets. Perfumed gloves are worn with elegant toilets. Their odor is delicate and lasting. Leather belts are worn with Spanish buckles of iron, inlaid with gold and silver.

Buttons occupy so large a field that any taste may be gratified in choosing. From agates and foreign pebbles, cut with great care and beauty, down to the papier mache trifle—cheap, yet blended with attractive colors—there is a great variety. Metal buttons for waistcoats and vests include a kind made of silver, gold and copper, in Japanese designs; those for evening dresses are of quartz, crystal and silk or satin, either painted by hand or embroidered. The diamond button is an expensive novelty for evening dresses.

News and Notes for Women.

Young ladies at Racine, Wis., are given to dressing in male attire and promenading the streets.

Lucy Stone received one vote for sergeant-at-arms of the Massachusetts house of representatives.

Senator Sargent's two daughters have both studied medicine, and the elder, having been graduated, is practicing her profession in the Freedman's hospital in Washington.

Florence Nightingale was engaged to marry Mr. Spotteswoode, one of the queen's printers, when the Crimean war broke out, and the lady accepted a mission which she thought higher than marriage.

Harriet Hosmer is complimented in the London *World* as the greatest of the few female sculptors who have ever lived, and one of the very few who have produced strong work and not mere prettiness.

An English lady, whose husband is a governor of St. Bartholomew's hospital, has just given a hundred Nightingale jackets and fifty scrapbooks to the institution. The articles were the work of nearly a year.

Olive Logan says that the duchesses, marchionesses and other noble ladies who write to her by penny-post can't spell, and don't understand grammar, although they are charming in face, form and manner.

Dr. Holmes says: The true girl has to be sought for. She does not parade herself to show goods. She is not fashionable. Generally she is not rich, but oh, what a heart she has when you find her! So large and pure and womanly.

The day before a Turkish girl is married she is taken to the bath by her lady friends, and lumps of sugar are broken over her head as a forecast of the sweets of matrimony. A year or so afterward her husband breaks the whole sugar bowl over her head.

A Boston bride was so flurried with the novelty of the situation, the other day, that she walked up the broad aisle of the church in her woolen overshoes, and did not discover she had them on until turning to leave the altar she tripped in the folds of her satin train.

There is a "Book of Heiresses" in circulation among the young men of London. The compiler has devoted much time and trouble to his work, and has appended notes relating to the ages, tempers, good looks and social positions of the various entries. Twelve hundred pounds a year or its equivalent in ready money is the lowest qualification for admittance to the work.

An Authority on Humpbacks.

There died lately in Paris a humpbacked man, who, for the previous fifty years of his life, had given his time to researches upon the humpbacked brethren. His heirs found, instead of a will, a voluminous manuscript of two thousand pages upon humps. He was rich, and traveled in every direction for information. It was in the milder regions of Europe that he found the misfortune the most prevalent. Spain supplied the greatest number, and in a circumscribed locality at the foot of the Sierra Morena there existed one humpbacked individual to every thirteen inhabitants. They were also found very numerous in the valley of the Loire in France. The writer's conclusion was that for every thousand persons on the globe there was one humpback, or an aggregate of a million against the thousand millions of the entire earth. The last page of the manuscript contains the will of the deceased, which said nothing regarding the disposition of his property, but simply desired that a hump of marble should be raised upon his tomb with this inscription: "Here lies a humpback, who had a taste for humps, and knew more about them than any other humpback."

Chinese Canals.

The Egyptians cut many canals; and this simple method of promoting internal communication is of unknown antiquity. In China canals appears to have been one of the earliest evidences of civilization. The "Great Canal" in that country is a memorable example of this class of engineering exploits. It is said to have occupied a hundred and twenty years in its construction, and to have given employment to thirty thousand men, occupying the entire forteenth century. It is about one thousand miles in length; and is supplied by a great number of streams from the flat country through which it flows. Strong dykes, formed of alternate layers of earth and straw, and sometimes cased with stone, prevent the water from overflowing the flat country. In some parts the canal is carried on an embankment twenty feet high, while on others it traverses a cutting a hundred feet deep, with a view of disposing of any surplus water. Its breadth is various, but in many parts it is sufficient for the passage of three large barges abreast. Its depth is from eight to ten feet. Its banks are planted with trees, and in many parts are faced with stone. Its locks are numerous, and are of the simplest construction. Its bridges are of stone, and are generally of a single arch, and of a height sufficient to allow the passage of the largest boats.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

A Farmer on Chemical Farming.

Mr. Conrad Wilson, in an essay on "Chemical Farming: its possibilities and its mistakes," illustrates the necessity and value of chemical elements when the conditions are right, and the danger of them when the conditions are wrong; and further more includes an examination of the Stockbridge formulas.

In his investigation of the subject Mr. Wilson at the onset makes this very essential distinction: While chemical elements are of great value to the farmer, it does not follow that chemical formulas are either valuable or safe. That they are in certain cases well adapted and successful, and occasionally give striking results, is not denied. But the net result of the yield, cost and final profit that is claimed for them, on a general average can only be safely accepted when definitely proved. In regard to the system of Professor Stockbridge—the fundamental principle of which Mr. Wilson admits is sound, and that some of the conclusions are true and important—he asserts it has not been successful in adapting its formulas in very many cases to the needs of the crop, and says that it is still more unfortunate in not adapting them to the needs of the soil. "It is well known," he says, "that soils differ so often and so widely in their constituent elements that a fertilizer fitted to one is not necessarily suited to another; and that if wrongly applied in a given case it may entail a loss instead of a gain. Yet these formulas make no distinction between rich and poor land, nor do they ever recognize the fact that some soils have already in sufficient amount one or more of the elements presented by this theory. A plan more inconsistent than this, or more opposed to true economy, can hardly be conceived. It involves the necessity of applying more plant food than is needed, and the possibility of using, in some cases, three elements, two of which are not needed, in order to make sure of one. The farmer," he continues, "must adapt his fertilizers to the soil or else cease to apply them, for there is no other way to make chemical farming pay. If he does not fully understand the soil he must be guided by the light he has, and get more as soon as possible. If the chemist can't enlighten him he must look to his own experience, judgement and skill, and just so far as he is in the dark on this point, to that extent is fertilizing is a game of chance. Every crop raised under a new theory is merely an experiment, however improperly performed. Each ray of light struck from the soil in these experiments creates a new vaine in husbandry and is often a new factor in the cost of production. It belongs not to one individual but to the whole community of farmers."—*New York World.*

Orchard and Garden Notes.

Tacks were driven in the bodies of trees from one to six years old on the grounds of the Iowa agricultural college, and at the end of the season it was found that the distance between the tacks had not increased—thus illustrating the fact, familiar to botanists, that tree trunks do not elongate.

Avoid hollows, ravines and any spongy black land. Even if well drained, such land grows trees which are likely to be succulent and short-lived. Cold air settles in the hollows, which are colder than the hills; For an orchard, choose land that is high or relatively high. The land may slope in either direction. There is not much choice unless the land is very steep.—*Professor Beal, Michigan.*

The *Rural New Yorker* says: We condemn the practice of heaping up the earth about the stems of fruit trees as generally recommended. Some say this mound will steady newly transplanted trees and will also tend to keep away mice. The only effects of this mound, to our thinking, are to soften the bark underneath, rendering it more sensitive to the alternations of freezing and thawing in February and March, and to induce sprouts from the parts so covered.

One of its readers sends an exchange the following note: Out of twenty-six nurserymen I have examined in reference to the best way of managing orchards after the trees have matured, nineteen of them say the less ploughing the better—keep in grass and clover, and top-dress with manure every fall. Two of them recommend plowing shallow every few years to let in the air, and five of them believe in "hog cultivation;" that is, let the hogs run in the orchard and root up the ground as they please. All agreed that up to good bearing age, the cultivation of hoed crops, with liberal dressings of manure, was the only proper way.

Plants are often frosted through neglect, and allowed to die through ignorance. Those that have been quite severely nipped may be saved if treated rightly. An exchange says: The proper way is, when the frost has been partially drawn out of them, naturally, to drench them with cold water from a fine-rosed watering pot, and immediately cover again and let them so remain until they regain their natural color. When they are removed clip off all such parts as are blackened. As soon as it is discovered that a plant has been touched by frost remove it to a cool, dark room, and on no account suffer the sun to shine on it. If they can be covered so as to exclude air as well as light, it is better still. Dahlias, cannas and the like need not be removed until the frosts are severe enough to blacken the leaves.

Cultivating Roses.

I have for several years cultivated a few choice roses. Last spring I added twenty to the number, and nearly all of them I set out in three or four-inch pots. In June I plunged these into the soil of my flower garden; two of my older roses and three of my new ones, however, were planted directly in the soil. All these roses were of the ever-blooming sort. One of the three new roses that were set in the ground, and only one, grew more luxuriantly and bloomed more abundantly than those in the pots. It was the charming rose *bon silene*. It gave me six roses in midsummer, and then a new shoot sprang up from the roots, grew very rapidly, and put forth three buds, and a branch put forth two more, so in the autumn I had five roses (eleven in all) on that tiny bush. After potting and removing to the house in October, I let it rest a few weeks and then cut off nearly all of its leaves; from the shoot referred to I removed every one. At this time, two weeks later, there are vigorous shoots more than an inch long, with three buds already peeping forth, where I cut off the leaves.

Several years ago I was forced to strip my bushes of their leaves, not knowing then how otherwise to get rid of the aphis, though I have since proved the virtues of hellebore. Soon after thus despoiling the plant, it would repay my harshness by putting forth new shoots at the leaf-joints, crowned with buds. Some people are so careful of their barren rose plants that not a leaf must be cut off, not a branch pruned, so they have naught but the unsightly bush to care for, whereas, if they would cut down the old wood, they might be rewarded by a new growth. A good rich soil is quite as essential as pruning; also moisture and sunshine. I have seen people who have became discouraged because their new rose plants dropped their leaves. No matter how green the stalk, they exclaim, "My rose bush is dead!" and by neglect they soon kill it. Had I pursued the same course, several of my choice plants, that have yielded lovely roses two months after setting out, would have been a failure. So long as there is life in the stalk there is hope that it will put forth and bud.—*M. D. W., in Vick's Magazine.*

Value of Apples or Fodder.

The value of apples for fodder for farm stock is one point on which all stock-growers agree who have had an opportunity of giving this fruit a trial in connection with other rations. The chief objection to apples for this purpose—the liability of animals choking on them—disappeared with the introduction of root-cutters, and farmers, especially those operating in climates which forbid grass during the entire year, are increasing the area devoted to orchards, with a view of disposing of any surplus amount as fodder. Some of our progressive dairymen, indeed, go further, and urge apple culture as a necessary adjunct to the dairy business, so thoroughly convinced are they that apples given to milch cows in connection with feed rich in nitrogen, during the winter season, impart to their milk a rich flavor, and to the butter a color akin to that gained from grass. Where soil and climate are adapted to them, there is no doubt but that apples for stock can be grown cheaper than any other kind of food of corresponding value, grass excepted.

Hogs are rapidly fattened on apples, when grain meal is intermixed, and horses and sheep thrive on them in place of roots, when given with hay.

Apples are of comparatively little value when fed alone. This is accounted for by the small amount of nitrogen they contain; hence the necessity of associating them with rations rich in the elements they lack. The same rule holds good with apple pomace, which is valuable or almost worthless according as it is fed separately or in connection with other materials.—*New York World.*

Health Hints.

To Stop Nose Bleeding.—Pressing on the artery that passes along the underside of the right jaw will stop nose bleeding.

Bruises.—Bathe bad bruises in hot water. Arnica water hastens a cure, but is injurious and weakening to the parts when used too long and too freely.

The Sick Room.—An invalid requires something besides physic. Good nursing and common sense rules, gently and pleasantly enforced, do more toward recovery than the doctor can. Heat the sick room, if possible, by an open grate fire, or wood upon the hearth; the latter is the best of all modes.

Burns.—In the case of bad burns that take off the skin creosote water is the best remedy. If this is not at hand, wood-soot (not coal), pounded, sifted and mixed with lard is nearly as good, as such soot contains creosote. When a dressing is put on do not remove it till a skin is formed under it. If nothing else is at hand for a bad burn sprinkle flour over the place where the skin is off, and then let it remain, protected by a bandage. The chief aim is to keep the part without skin from the air.

Children's Garters.—Children's stockings should not be fastened with elastic (or other) bands around the leg, as any band so applied interferes more or less with the circulation of the blood. Buttons should be sewed on the tops of the stockings, on the outer side of the leg, and elastic straps with button-holes at each end should fasten to these and to buttons on the under waists, under the arms. There are patent stocking supporters much like this, only the strap forks above the knee and attaches to the stocking on the outside, and also on the inside of each stocking-leg. Home-made garters can be arranged the same way, but I find one fastening sufficient.—*Agricultural.*

Keeping a Diary.

If by a diary is intended a collection of vapid or flat verbiage, supposed to be reflections or "sentiments," or the record of fancied feelings, or morbid imaginings, or vain attempts to imitate the reputed journals of young women in novels, it were, indeed, better left alone. But if, as a guide to memory a person makes a habit of preserving dates, even of occurrences apparently of little consequence, the record at the end of the year may be discovered to be quite a useful guide to memory, and the source of a good fund of interesting conversation. Association will connect with the entries so made many occurrences not among those written at the time, but which afterward grew into more consequence; and also with many thoughts and impressions of real service which, when recalled by association, may assume a new and prominent interest. Doubts and inquiries about dates and facts can be settled by some such process as this: "I know that it was before such or such a thing that I wrote or did." The simplest notes and bare dates in the diary may thus become series of landmarks—stakes planted in the survey of the past. The receipt of letters and the dates on which letters are written; calls, conferences, engagements, visits, journeys and a thousand other things, such as books read, books bound, books borrowed or bought, stories begun or ended, pleasant evenings at home or abroad, parties attended, amusements, sermons heard, all make material for entries, which, if nothing better presents, will constitute a capital aid to "mnemonics," as the science of memory used to be called. That science, as taught in formal treatises, included a paraphernalia of words and things which are harder to recollect than the matters which they are supposed to preserve. In the diary this machinery of memory, being written out in order, does its work without the formidable labor imposed by "artificial memory," as it was called. It works by mental photographs upon the memory of "what is writ."

In business matters the necessary purely mercantile records greatly aid in the recollections of other things quite apart from them. Among the best and clearest witnesses in court are men of business. Their heads are kept clear by the records of the dates of their transactions. The private diary extends this convenience, and creates a sort of social bookkeeping. Under the date ruled and printed something for every day may be put down, no matter how briefly. It may be a mere record of the state of the weather. It is not necessary, or even desirable, that each day should record a wonder; for this, becoming common, wonders would cease; yet any day's entry may furnish a useful hint when least expected; and all of them together will certainly constitute an interesting fund of topics for home conversation and review, no matter how plain the recorded events may be.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Useful if Old.

The following simple rules for preserving health and promoting comfort, if not new to some of our readers, are none the less important to every one.

The object of brushing the teeth is to remove the destructive particles of food which, by their decomposition, generate decay. To neutralize the acid resulting from this chemical change is the object of dentrifice. A stiff brush should be used after every meal, and a thread of silk floss or India rubber passed through between the teeth to remove particles of food. Rinsing the mouth in lime water neutralizes the acid.

Living and sleeping in a room in which the sun never enters is a slow form of suicide. A sun-bath is the most refreshing and life-giving bath that can possibly be taken.

Always keep the feet warm, and thus avoid colds. To this end, never sit in damp shoes or wear foot covering fitting or pressing closely.

The best time to eat fruit is half an hour before breakfast.

A full bath should not be taken less than three hours after a meal. Never drink cold water before bathing. Do not take a cold bath when tired.

Keep a box of powdered sraroch on the washstand; and, after washing, rub a pinch over the hands. It will prevent chapping.

If feeling cold before going to bed, exercise; do not roast over a fire.—*Scientific American.*

A Cat in Love.

Frederick H. Balfour, an Englishman writes to the London *Spectator* that he has seen a cat give evidence of being in love with a terrier, and that the "spooning" going on between them was very comical. On one occasion, he says, in my presence, the dog (who was seated on a lady's lap) feeling dissatisfied or aggrieved at something or other that was taking place, vented his feelings in a long, low whining or howl. The cat, who was on the hearth-rug, turned her head and gazed with a wistful, sympathetic expression at her suffering friend for some seconds; at last, unable to listen to his weeping any long, she sprang upon the lady's knee, put her paws around the dog's neck, and kissed his cheeks with her lips. This occurred twice, the dog responding to her caresses by licking her back in the tenderest manner conceivable.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Eastern and Middle States.

Augustus Phillips, better known as "Oofty Goofy," an actor and comic author of some reputation, was shot and fatally wounded by a woman living with him as his wife in New York, with whom he had a "row." Phillips asserted that after the woman shot him she beat him with a poker! while she made a counter charge, alleging he had struck her with his fists.

Three college students took the train at Princeton, N. J., to spend the Sunday with their relatives in Wilmington, Del. A strong wind was blowing, and as the young men attempted to pass from one car to another one of them, named Vaughan—son of a prominent Wilmington physician—was blown from the platform and killed.

John C. O'Sullivan, an East Newark alderman, was found guilty at Jersey City, N. J., of being a common barrator, in having stirred up strife and instigated lawsuits between his neighbors. The indictment was the first ever found in New Jersey for such an offense, and O'Sullivan is the third person convicted of it in the United States. The penalty is two years' imprisonment or $500 fine, or both.

The New York *Tribune* says that information derived from the most direct sources warrants the statement in the most positive terms that the body of the late Alexander T. Stewart has not been recovered by Mrs. Stewart or Judge Hilton or any of their agents.

Byron Wright, conductor, and David Jones, fireman, were killed by a collision of two freight trains at Trellytown, N. J.

Byron Wright, conductor, and David Jones, fireman, were killed by a collision of two freight trains at Trellytown, N. J.

The recent success of Madame Anderson in walking 2,700 quarter miles in 2,700 consecutive quarter hours, by bringing to the front a number of female rivals. Miss Annie Bartell, a milkmaid, accustomed to getting up early every morning, milking many cows and walking long distances, started on a walk in New York city of 3,000 quarter miles in 3,000 consecutive quarter hours.

At Montville, Me., a farmer named McFarland, his wife and granddaughter were murdered by one Rowell, an insane man, who was in turn killed by a neighbor whom he attacked.

Mrs. Catharine Gorman, who was bitten in October last by a dog, died in Philadelphia of hydrophobia.

The best part of Turkey City, Pa., has been destroyed by fire.

A two years' crop of ice has been harvested along the Hudson river this season—a thing that has never happened before. The number of tons stowed away exceeds 3,000,000.

Judge Lowell, in the United States circuit court at Boston, rendered a decision in the celebrated Woodbury patent case, which has been in litigation for more than thirty years. The decision was adverse to the plaintiffs, the judge refusing to sustain the patent on the ground of lack of originality, and the bill was dismissed, with costs. Had the patent been sustained, it would have covered nearly all the planing machines in use in the United States, and its value would have been nearly $40,000,000, of which $20,000,000 is for royalties claimed to have accrued since its issue. The case will probably be reargued before the supreme court at Washington.

Rev. H. H. Hayden's trial for the murder of Mary E. Stannard, of Madison, Conn., has been postponed until April.

The various stage lines in New York have reduced their fares from ten cents to five.

One hundred of the several hundred laborers who went to Brazil last spring, to work on a railroad, arrived in New York, the other day. They suffered a great deal from the climate and other causes, were finally aided to return to this country by the Brazilian government, and reached New York in a dilapidated condition.

A New York paper asserts that Jay Gould, the well-known "financier," has been losing at the rate of $100,000 a week since the first of January, in an unsuccessful attempt, on an extensive scale, to cause a rise in gold and a fall in stocks.

Father Pelletier, a Catholic priest, died while officiating at a marriage ceremony in New York.

Cashier James W. Barron, of the Dexter (Me.) savings bank, was found bound, gagged, stunned and insensible in the vault door of the institution on February 22, 1878, and died the next morning in a state of insensibility. It was supposed at the time that he had been murdered by robbers, and several circumstances indicating that belief were pointed out; but now come detectives who have been investigating the matter and allege that Mr. Barron committed suicide. It is asserted his accounts were not straight. After his death $3,000 received were paid to depositors and others subscribed by banks throughout the country in recognition of her husband's heroic death, and money had been raised to build the Barron memorial church, now partly finished.

The three ending New York bank note companies—the American, National and Continental—were consolidated under the name of the American Bank Note company. This action was taken because since the national government established the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington the business formerly monopolized by these companies has been mainly transacted by that bureau, and profits have been correspondingly cut down.

Miss Annie Bartell failed in her attempt to walk 3,000 consecutive quarter miles in 3,000 consecutive quarter hours, in New York, after getting 500 quarters of her allotted task. During the latter part of her walk she suffered intensely from physical prostration.

The city of Elizabeth, N. J., was unable to pay the interest—amounting to $35,000—on its debt. The cause is said to be due mainly to extravagance in street improvements.

Western and Southern States.

A horrifying tragedy is reported from Washington county, Iowa. O. F. Hill, a highly-respected and wealthy farmer, grew so fond of his daughter, Emma, a beautiful girl of eighteen, and a teacher in the county schools, that he became jealous of the attentions paid her by a young gambler who he charged had swindled him.

Losses amounting to $235,000 were incurred by the destruction by fire of a furniture establishment and dry goods house in St. Joseph, Mo.

Twelve buildings at Mason, Tenn., were destroyed by fire.

A tornado at Iuka, Miss., killed six colored persons, five of them children, and destroyed five buildings, including a church.

A boiler explosion at Bloomington, Ill., killed four persons — literally tearing their bodies to fragments—and badly injured a fifth.

B. F. Jones has been elected United States Senator from Louisiana, to succeed Mr. Enstis, and John J. Ingalls has been re-elected to the same body from Kansas, the former being a Democrat and the latter a Republican.

The oysters schooner Adamantine sank in Chesapeake bay, between Kedge's straits and Smith's island, and the bodies of ten men, composing her captain and crew, were found lashed to the deck, which was several feet under water.

Three men were killed and a woman was severely injured while trying to escape from a fire in the City almshouse at Louisville, Ky.

Samuel R. Bowels, ex-county engineer of Hamilton county, Ohio, was arrested on the charge of forging and raising county bonds to the amount of $22,000.

From Washington.

The presidential nominations of General Merritt and Mr. Burt, as collector and naval officer of New York, respectively, have been rejected by the Senate committee on commerce, to whom they were referred.

Representative Oliver, of Iowa, has introduced a bill in the House "to reform the Gregorian calendar." It provides that beginning with the 1st day of January, 1882, each year shall consist as now of 365 days, except every fiftieth year, which shall contain 377 days, and be called "a year of jubilee," until the five hundredth year arrives, which shall be called "the great jubilee," and contain 378 days.

The congressional joint committee of inquiry into the advisability of transferring the management of Indian affairs from the interior department to the war department, disagree, four members favoring the proposed transfer and the other four opposing it.

The arrears of pension bill has been signed by the President.

Senator Ferry has introduced a bill providing that able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, resident within the respective States and Territories, except such as may be exempt by law, shall constitute the militia. The militia are to be divided into two classes—the active to be known as the national or State guard, as the legislature of each State may prescribe, and the inactive to be known as the reserve militia. The bill proposes to appropriate $1,000,000 to providing arms, ammunition and other ordinary and quartermaster stores for the active militia.

In executive session the Senate committee on commerce reported in favor of rejecting the nominations of Merritt and Burt for collector and naval officer of New York. Secretary Sherman's letter giving the reasons why the removal of General Arthur and Mr. Cornell was deemed necessary, and the replies of these gentlemen, were made public.

Dr. Henry R. Linderman, director of the United States mint, died in Washington a few days ago, aged fifty-four years.

The investigation into a large number of cipher dispatches was begun by the Potter committee.

General Brady, second assistant postmaster-general, and William E. Chandler testified before the Potter committee that they sent the cipher dispatches which appeared in the New York *Tribune* to that paper.

The House committee on war claims has authorized the chairman to report to the House a bill appropriating $287,628, to be divided among 637 war claimants, whose cases have been reported favorably upon by the committee.

The Senate, in executive session, has confirmed the nomination of Senator Christianey as United States minister to Peru.

Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, testified before the Potter committee that the cipher dispatches which appeared in his paper were received from William E. Chandler and Mr. Hiscock—the latter a member of the committee—and that they were mainly translated by Messrs. Hazard and Grosvenor, through the aid of an Associated Press dispatch, which stated the cipher was an old mining one, taken from the household dictionary.

The subscriptions to the new four per cent. loan during January amounted to $158,851,150.

The board of experts authorized by Congress to investigate the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 submitted their report to the joint congressional committee. After saying that the investigation has been necessarily incomplete on account of the shortness of the time, they recommend that special experts examine the subject in detail and visit foreign ports where the fever prevails regularly. Two classes of medical officers are suggested. First—Medical officers of health to serve in foreign ports, from which we receive importations of yellow fever and cholera. Second—Medical officers of health to have charge of quarantine stations and to supervise inter-state travel and traffic from infected places in times of epidemic. It is also suggested that general health laws be passed by Congress and rigidly enforced. The board say yellow fever is a specific disease and is produced by the introduction in the human organism of a specific poison. The specific poison of yellow fever has never been chemically nor microscopically demonstrated, nor in any way made evident to the human senses. The most perfect local sanitary conditions attainable should be established and uniformly maintained in our cities and towns and their surroundings. It is recommended that the bodies of persons who die of yellow fever be promptly buried. When cholera is prevalent persons should be instructed to apply for treatment upon the preliminary symptoms. The apartments of the sick should be freely ventilated. With the exception of Dr. Woodward, the board voted unanimously on the above propositions. That gentleman, while approving fully the necessity of a well-regulated quarantine, holds the view that yellow fever may be developed by indigenous influences, as in Wilmington in 1862. Last summer the whole number of yellow fever cases in the South was 120,000, of which 20,000 resulted in death, while the pecuniary loss to the country was estimated at all the way from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000.

Chief Joseph's Nez Perce Indians are willing to cede their lands, amounting to about 4,800 square miles, to the government for six townships in the Indian Territory and $250,000 in money. The interior department agrees to these terms and Congress will now be asked to make the necessary appropriation.

The Senate committee on agriculture heard Commissioner Le Due in advocacy of legislation which will enable the department of agriculture to give more attention to the subject of cattle diseases and contagion in a way to prevent the foot and mouth disease. After Grevy's election MacMahon's cabinet tendered their resignations, but the new president expressed a wish that they remain in office another month. President Grevy comes of a family of farmers, is nearly seventy years old, and among French living statesmen is one of the eldest. A lawyer by profession, he has always been a staunch republican, and when the empire of Napoleon III. ruined he refused to make any terms with it, and continued one of its most uncompromising enemies.

The letter of Captain Adams, of the British ship Ralston, describing his meeting a supposed pirate alongside a burning vessel off the English coast, proves to have been a silly hoax.

M. Gambetta has been elected president of the French chamber of deputies, to succeed M. Grevy, elected to the presidency of the republic. He received 314 votes out of a total of 465.

The plague began to spread with such virulence throughout the infected districts of Russia that the czar ordered the adoption of summary measures for stopping the disease. The minister of the interior was empowered to burn Wetlianka and other villages where necessary, the inhabitants to be removed elsewhere within the quarantine district. General Lonis Melikoff was appointed governor-general of the plague-stricken districts, with full powers to adopt extraordinary measures. He was accompanied by a medical commission to investigate the causes of the epidemic. From St. Petersburg came a dispatch stating that efforts to stay the plague proved unavailing. The local sanitary commission of Moscow decided on the most stringent precautions, such as the closing of unhealthy basement dwellings, the erection of buildings to accommodate 2,000 people and of furnaces for burning infected clothes, and the gratuitous distribution of cooked provisions. Russia also asked England to send medical men to report on the epidemic. Meanwhile great alarm was felt in other European countries, and a sanitary council was convoked at Rome to take precautionary measures against the dreaded disease. An Austrian imperial ordinance was issued, identical with that of the German government, prohibiting the importation of a large number of articles from Russia, and ordering the disinfection of all arrivals therefrom.

The Theatre Royal, Glasgow, Scotland, with seating capacity of 4,000, originally costing $150,000, and having the largest stage of any theater in the kingdom, has been totally destroyed by fire.

Two directors of the broken City of Glasgow bank have been convicted of fraud, theft and embezzlement and sentenced each to eighteen months' imprisonment. The five other directors—convicted of uttering false abstracts of balance sheets—were sentenced each to eight months' imprisonment.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate memorial of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and other officers of the National Woman's Suffrage association, favoring the passage of the joint resolution now pending before the Senate, proposing an amendment to the constitution to prohibit the several States from disfranchising persons on account of sex, and, also that the judiciary committee of the House be discharged from the further consideration of that resolution, where it rests on account of a tie vote, that it may be brought up for a direct vote in the House. Referred to the committee on privileges and elections.... Mr. Grover introduced a bill to restrict Chinese emigration into the United States.... Mr. Saulsbury's resolution calling upon the secretary of the treasury for information in regard to commissions paid to bankers in the negotiation of bonds, was adopted.... Mr. Ferry reported amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill, similar to those attached to the post route bill of last session, and a debate ensued thereon. Finally, the amendments were referred to a special committee. Mr. Edmunds moved to take up his resolution reaffirming the validity of the last three constitutional amendments, but was cut off by a motion to adjourn.

Mr. Sargent, called up his bill for the abolition of the volunteer navy, and it was passed over.... Hon. James Shields, the new Senator from Missouri, was sworn in and took his seat in the Senate.... Mr. Edmunds reported a substitute for the House joint resolution, proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of Southern war claims.... The bill to pay Warren Mitchell $128,692 for cotton captured by United States troops at Savannah, was then taken up. Mr. Hill, of Georgia, opposed the bill and war claims generally, while Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of the bill. Without taking action, the Senate went into executive session.... When the doors were reopened a message was received from the House transmitting the testimony in regard to Senator Matthews and the electoral count. Adjourned.

Mr. Davis presented a memorial signed by 3,190 prominent business and professional men providing for the establishment of a national industrial bureau and the collation of full statistics regarding agriculture and labor.... The bill for the cotton claim of Warren Mitchell was taken up as unfinished business, and after a long discussion was rejected by 30 to 17.... Mr. Edmunds moved to take up his resolutions affirming the validity of the constitutional amendments, and it was agreed to by 29 to 28, but without debating the resolutions the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Edmunds' resolutions affirming the validity of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution were taken up, and Mr. Morgan proceeded to speak in opposition to their adoption, and in favor of the substitute agreed upon by the Democratic senators in caucus. Adjourned after an executive session.

Mr. Saunders announced that the joint committee on the proposed transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department had been unable to agree on a report, being equally divided. He submitted a report of four of the members, together with a bill authorizing the President temporarily to transfer the management of certain Indian tribes from the interior to the war department.... Mr. Booth, of California, presented a petition asking for the payment of war premiums out of the Geneva award.... A message and a bundle of documents in relation to the New York custom house nominations were received from the President, when the Senate went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

Mr. McCreery, from the joint committee appointed at the last session of Congress to inquire into the expediency of transferring the Indian bureau from the interior to the war department, submitted a report signed by four members of the committee in favor of the transfer.... Mr. Hoar, from the minority of the committee on privileges and elections, submitted a report signed by himself, Messrs. Lamar of Mississippi and Mitchell, of Oregon, in favor of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the States from disfranchising persons on account of sex. Adjourned after an executive session.

House.

A bill appropriating $60,000 for the transportation of bullion, and $40,000 for miscellaneous expenses, was passed with the Senate amendments.... The House then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar, and a favorable report was made in favor of a claim for a pair of trousers and a blanket destroyed by fire at Aikens, S. C.... Mr. Bragg, of Wisconsin, objected to several war claim bills.... Twelve private bills were passed, after which the House took a recess till 7:30 P. M. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of bills from the judiciary committee.

The bill introduced by Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, providing for the lending of $500 by the government to any person desiring to take advantage of the provisions of the homestead act came up. Mr. Wright said the bill provided for that class of people who were not worth $300. He was told that his idea was utopian, but he only followed the example set 100 years ago by Benjamin Franklin in Pennsylvania. There were millions of starving men in the country who should either be given employment or land. Mr. Cox, of New York, also supported the bill, which was finally rejected by a vote of 212 to 22. Adjourned.

The bill restricting Chinese emigration was discussed. It provides that no master of a vessel owned by any citizen of the United States shall take on board at any foreign port any number of Chinese exceeding fifteen with intent to bring them to the United States, under a penalty of $100 for each such passenger in excess of fifteen, such penalty to become a lien on the vessel. The bill was opposed by Mr. Townsend, of New York, and supported by Messrs. Luttrell and Page, of California, and Wilkis, of Kentucky. The bill was finally passed by a vote of 155 to 72. Adjourned.

The following amendments to the postoffice appropriation bill were adopted: Increasing the appropriation for route agents from $1,775,000 to $1,125,000; increasing the appropriation for clerks in postoffices from $3,460,000 to $3,600,000; increasing the appropriation for letter carriers from $1,900,000 to $2,000,000; increasing the appropriations for transportation on star routes from $5,690,000 to $5,900,000; for railroad transportation from $8,715,000 to $9,000,000, and for steamboat transportation from $750,000 to $900,000. Adjourned.

Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to secure from loss, depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust company.... A bill was introduced by Mr. Peddie for the construction of a ship canal to connect the waters of New York bay with the waters of Newark bay. Adjourned.

The House non-concurred in the Senate's amendments to the bill to abolish the volunteer navy, and went into committee of the whole on the bill to pay the claim of the Fairfax seminary at Alexandria for the use of its buildings during the war. After a discussion the committee struck out the enacting clause, and the House concurred in this action by 121 to 89.... Reports of both sides of the question of transferring the Indian bureau from the interior to the war department were submitted from the commission. Adjourned.

Mr. Chalmers, of Mississippi, in answer to Mr. Bragg, protested that there was no motive of sectional advantage underlying the presentation of Southern war claims. Mr. Hooker, of the same State, concurred in these views.... Mr. Hewitt, of New York, spoke for the army reorganization bill, defended the power of volunteer officers, and gave notice of his intention to move the repeal of the clause authorizing the use of the army to preserve the peace at the polls. Adjourned.

A Message by the President.

The following message by the President to the Senate accompanied a letter of Secretary Sherman, in which that official reiterated his former charges against Messrs. Arthur and Cornell, the suspended collector and the naval officer at New York:

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith a letter of the secretary of the treasury in regard to the suspension of the late collector and naval officer of the port of New York, with accompanying documents. In addition thereto I respectfully submit the following observations:

The custom house of New York collects more than two-thirds of all the customs revenues of the government. Its administration is a matter not of local interest merely, but is of great importance to the people of the whole country. For a long period of time it has been used to manage and control political affairs. The officers suspended by me are and for several years have been engaged in the active personal management of the party politics of the city and State of New York. The duties of the offices held by them have been regarded as of subordinate importance to their partisan work. Their offices have been conducted as part of the political machinery under their control. They have made the custom house a centre of partisan political management.

The custom house should be a business office. It should be conducted on business principles. General James, the postmaster of New York city, writing on this subject, says: "The postoffice is a business institution, and should be run as such. It is my deliberate judgment that I and my subordinates can do more for the party of our choice by giving the people of this city a good and efficient postal service than by controlling primaries or dictating nominations." The New York custom house should be placed on the same footing with the New York postoffice. But under the suspended officers the custom house would be one of the principal political agencies in the State of New York. To change this, they profess to believe, would be, in the language of Mr. Cornell in his response, "to surrender their personal and political rights."

Convinced that the people of New York, and of the country generally, wish the New York custom house to be administered solely with a view to the public interest, it is my purpose to do all in my power to introduce into this great office the reforms